AND DEPARTURE OF
EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE
except Sat. *Sunday excepted.
Daily.

Railroad.
Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket
Sherman House, Palmer House,
and 15 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	*9:45 a m	*6:00 p m
	†12:30 p m	†2:30 p m
worth & At-		
	*2:05 p m	*3:30 p m
	11:00 a m	†3:00 p m
on & Leav-		
	†4:00 p m	†9:55 a m
Express	†9:15 p m	†7:15 a m
worth & At-		
	†10:45 p m	†9:20 a m
ast Fast Ex.	†9:15 p m	†7:15 a m
modation	*6:30 a m	*6:40 p m
modation	*7:30 a m	*7:45 a m
modation	*12:15 p m	*3:45 p m
modation	*5:15 p m	*1:30 p m
modation	*6:30 p m	*6:05 p m
modation	*7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
modation	*4:30 p m	*6:30 p m
	11:30 p m	11:30 p m
	†1:30 p m	†10:05 a m

except Sundays. †Daily except Sat-
urdays. ‡Mondays and Thursdays only.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Depot, Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts.
Office, 62 Clark-st., and 75 Palmer House.
Depot, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
La Cross	* 8:30 a.m.	* 7:00 p.m.
	* 3:05 p.m.	*10:40 a.m.
	* 5:30 p.m.	*10:30 a.m.
Sparta	†11:30 a.m.	† 2:00 p.m.
	† 9:00 p.m.	† 7:00 a.m.
& Appleton	* 5:30 p.m.	* 7:00 a.m.
	* 9:00 p.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
du Chien		
	* 5:00 p.m.	† 7:00 a.m.
Madison,		
and Way	*11:30 a.m.	* 7:00 p.m.
Point	*11:30 a.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
	* 6:30 p.m.	* 6:55 a.m.
	*10:00 a.m.	* 4:30 p.m.
Rapids	*10:00 a.m.	* 4:30 p.m.
& Yank'n	† 9:00 p.m.	† 7:15 a.m.
	* 4:40 p.m.	*10:35 a.m.
	* 5:15 p.m.	* 8:45 a.m.
	4:50 p.m.	10:35 a.m.
	6:30 p.m.	* 6:40 a.m.

Chicago and North Chicago leave 6:15
p.m. arrive at 6:40 a.m. and 7:45 a.m.
Limited.

Louis & Pacific Railway.
Clark and Twelfth-sts. All State-st.
Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass
Ticket Offices, 95 South Clark-st.,
and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
Fast Line	† 9:00 p m	† 7:25 a m
Fast Ex.	†12:30 p m	† 3:25 p m
& Keokuk Ex	* 4:00 p m	* 3:20 p m
	* 9:00 p m	† 7:25 a m
Fast Line	†12:30 p m	† 3:25 p m

except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St.
Louis, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches
Cars, Chicago to St. Louis, and Re-
Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and
change of Day Coaches Chicago to
City.

Central Railroad.
foot of Twenty-second-st.
Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran-
Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
& Kansas Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 5:00 p m
Express (daily)	† 5:30 p m	†10:30 a m
Express (daily)	† 5:15 p m	† 8:00 a m
	†12:30 p m	† 5:50 a m
(daily)		* 4:40 p m
		†10:30 a m
	Daily.	*Sundays

Grand Trunk Railway.
Foot of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
(except Sunday)	8:30 a m	6:35 p m
(daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
(except Saturday)	9:00 p m	7:05 p m
(except Sunday)	5:30 p m	10:30 a m
(ex. Sun.)	12:00 m	7:50 p m

Michigan Central Railroad.
Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran-
dolph-st. Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
and Air Line)	* 7:45 a m	* 6:30 p m
	* 9:30 a m	* 7:30 p m
	† 3:30 p m	
	* 5:30 p m	* 3:30 a m
(daily)	† 5:15 p m	† 8:30 a m
	* 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Mixed	* 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
& Muskegon Ex.	* 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
(daily)		

Daily. ‡Saturday excepted.
Sundays at 5:15 p.m.

Eastern Illinois Railroad.
(Danville Route.)
Clark-st., near Madison. Ticket Offices 121
Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pa-
cific Hotel. Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 9:00 a m	* 4:10 p m
Express	† 6:00 p m	† 7:35 a m

New Albany & Chicago Railway
Company. "Monon Route."
Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State.
Office, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	*9:00 a. m.	8:05 p. m.
	7:50 p. m.	8:05 a. m.

Time-table.

Lake Steamers.
TIME TABLE.
TWICE DAILY.

Milwaukee	7 am
	9 am
ing boat goes through to Sheboy-	
and Manistee daily at	9 am
Sturgeon Bay, Kewaunee,	9 am
daily at	9 am
Ste. De Pere, and all Bay Ports.	
and all Lake Superior Towns via	
	9 am
aven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon,	
	9 am
Freeport, etc., Tuesdays and Sat-	
	9 am
ning excepted. †Sunday excepted.	
and docks at foot of Michigan-av.	

GLAND TRANSPORTATION
LINE STEAMERS
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day at 1 p. m. for
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Falls, Rochester, Montreal,
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has been established. Fare of Omnibus,
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ould give this beautiful Cemetery a call.

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California Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a
fact that for many years he has confined himself to the
successful Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him
YOUNG MEN and Middle-aged
effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal
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Lost Manhood, Absence of by Spleen, Rejected
delusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency
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remembered, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Being in frequent receipt of complaints from various parts of the Northwest from parties whose Pianos have been injured, and in some cases nearly ruined, by self-styled tuners, claiming to represent us or to be in our employ, we feel obliged to take this method of informing the public that we do not seek work of this nature outside of Chicago, but, on the contrary, much prefer to confine our orders to our own immediate vicinity, where our workmen's time is fully occupied.

No tuner in our employ is authorized to canvass for work, either in the city or country. Therefore any person soliciting such orders, and claiming to be connected with our house, should be treated as an imposter.

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CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.
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Taylor's Fruit Stores 7 Clark-st. Telephone 3116; branch 93 Madison-st., opposit Tribune. Established 10 years.

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ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS
Of all Grocers, Druggists, and Mineral Water Dealers.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

WASHINGTON.

By a Two-Thirds Vote Congress Overrides the President's Veto.

The House Vote 122 to 59; the Senate Vote 41 to 16.

It Is Affirmed that the President Is Glad the Bill Is a Law.

A Season of Uncurbed Grabbing in a Thinly-Attended Senate—The List.

The Sundry Civil Omnibus Dividend All but Passed—Possible Adjournment Saturday.

The Star-Route Editor Buel Proves a Sad Investment for Brady and His Gang.

OVER THE VETO.

LIKE A FLOCK OF SHEEP AFTER THEIR LEADER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The friends of the Jumbo River and Harbor bill feel a good deal more comfortable than they did twenty-four hours ago. Then they were angry, defiant, disheartened; now they are happy and jubilant. When Page and his confederates said, after the House adjourned yesterday, that they would pass the bill over the veto easily enough, they did not themselves believe it. After

A VERY CAREFUL STUDY

of the roll of members, however, and a counting of noses, they made up their minds that there was a bare possibility of success. They were nerved to desperate efforts by the assurance received from numerous influential Senators last night that, if the veto could be overcome in the House, they would guarantee the passage of the bill in the Senate. This lever was worked with great success by Page and his confederates upon some of the weaker brethren in the House, who are watching to see when their Senator is going to sneeze, in order to have a spasm about the same time. The question of

"PORK"

was, of course, a vital one, and many members who had been willing enough to make a reputation as opponents of the measure when there seemed to be no particular danger of its defeat, hesitated now when brought to face the alternative of giving a vote which might kill the bill. A few members whose career as Congressmen will terminate with this Congress brought in to vote for the bill, as such a vote would do them no particular harm, and some of them consented. Others, who were doubtful, and whom it was found impossible to win over, were implored to stay away from the Capitol on the plea of illness, and in several cases such a plea is believed to have been successful. There was also

A SHREWD MANIPULATION OF PAIRS.

Four men—Murch, Cassidy, Schultz, and Prescott—who were present, and were opposed to the bill, were prevailed upon to pair with four friends of the bill who were absent. Had these four men declined, as would have been entirely proper for them to do under the circumstances, but voted according to their convictions, the veto would have been sustained and the job defeated. None of these gentlemen apparently realized the worth of his vote, a vote in the negative today being worth exactly two votes in the affirmative, two-thirds being required to pass the bill over the veto.

"We pulled every string," exclaimed the jubilant Mr. Horr this afternoon. "I had $80,000 in the bill, and how could I vote against it?" said another Western man. That sort or a string was pulled with great success in many cases.

A TEST VOTE

was taken in the House on this bill exactly one week ago, and eleven men who then voted against it today voted for it. Had only two of them voted today as they did a week ago the veto would have been sustained. They were Burrows, Clements, Dawes, Ritchie, House, McMillin, Mills, Rice of Ohio, Hatch, Simonton, and Taylor, five Republicans and six Democrats. The number who voted for the bill on that occasion voted against it today—Mr. Hill, of New Jersey.

WHEN THE HOUSE ASSEMBLED

this morning the friends of the job did not by any means feel certain that they were clear of the woods. There was much consultation among them, much traveling about from one side of the House to the other, and some delay in opening the battle. At half-past 11, however, Mr. Page, with a deep shade of anxiety in his voice, announced that he was unanimously instructed by the Commerce Committee to ask for the passage of the bill over the President's veto. Kasson was on his feet immediately, and tried to interpose a motion to refer with instructions, but

THE SPEAKER,

evidently anxious to do all he could to further the chances of the bill, continued to recognize Mr. Page until that gentleman had moved the previous question. There was then a long wrangle over points of order—first, as to the right of Kasson to have a vote on the motion to refer with instructions, and, secondly, as to his right to have a vote on the simple motion to refer. Twenty members at once were on their feet, each with a copy of the "Manual and Digest" in his hands, and each loaded to the muzzle with a speech on parliamentary law and practice. There was

SUPPRESSED EXCITEMENT

all through the hall and a manifest anxiety on all sides to have the vote taken without discussion. This, it appears, was the resolve of the Commerce Committee. They dared not discuss the bill or the veto, and they determined to apply the gag most mercilessly. After the Speaker had strained parliamentary law and precedent to rule out Kasson's motion to refer, Kasson asked Page if he proposed to have the usual hour of debate after the previous question should be ordered. Page replied curtly that he did not; that this bill had been discussed too much already. Kasson thereupon demanded the yeas and nays on the demand for the previous question, but

ONLY FIFTEEN MEMBERS

could be found to stand up on that demand, and it was not sustained. The vote was immediately taken on the question "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President?" and was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 122 to 59. A change of 2 votes would have defeated the bill.

BEFORE THE NEXT CAMPAIGN IS OVER

Democratic stump orators will make the welkin ring with denunciations of Republican extravagance on account of this very extravagant River and Harbor bill. The Republicans are no more responsible than are the Democrats, as an analysis of the vote will show. To pass the bill over the veto, sixty-five Republicans and fifty-seven Democrats voted. Against passing it over the veto, thirty-three Republicans and twenty-six Democrats—that is, 66 per cent of the Republican members present and 68 per cent of the Democratic members present stood by the bill, while 37 per cent of the Republican members present voted to sustain the veto, and only 32 per cent of the Democrats did the same. The result in the Senate was similar.

As soon as the result was announced there was hearty applause on both sides of the House, something which was not heard after the reading of the veto message yesterday.

THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE

by States is rather instructive. Of the four Alabama members present, all voted in the affirmative. The four Arkansas members were all present, and all voted in the affirmative. The two California members present voted in the affirmative, as also did the three Connecticut members. Neither Colorado, Delaware, nor Florida were represented in the vote. Of the seven Georgia members present, three voted for and four against the bill. Of

THE NINE ILLINOIS MEMBERS PRESENT,

seven voted for and two against the bill. Of the eight Indiana members present, three were recorded in the affirmative and five in the negative. Iowa gave 4 votes for the bill, and 3 against it. Kansas, with all her members present, cast a solid vote against the bill. Kentucky cast 2 affirmative and 3 negative votes. Five of the six Louisiana members were present, and all voted in the affirmative. The two Maine members present and voting were recorded in the negative. Maryland has six Representatives, and gave 5 votes for the bill, and none against it. Massachusetts gave the bill 6 votes, while 2 were recorded against it. The vote of

MICHIGAN

was recorded 7 in the affirmative and 1 in the negative. The 3 votes of Minnesota were solid for the bill. Only three Mississippi members voted, all of them in the affirmative. Missouri cast 1 vote against the bill and 6 for it. Neither Nebraska nor Nevada was represented in the vote. New Hampshire gave 2 votes in the negative and none in the affirmative. New Jersey gave 4 votes in the affirmative and 1 in the negative. Fifteen New York Representatives were present; 5 voted in the affirmative and 10 in the negative. North Carolina gave 2 for and 1 against the bill. Ohio was evenly divided, giving 7 votes for the bill and 7 against it. The Oregon member voted for the bill. He gets a large slice of the "pork." Pennsylvania gave 7 votes for the bill and 10 against it. Rhode Island gave 1 vote for and none against it. South Carolina gave 3 for it and none against. Tennessee gave 5 for and 2 against it. Texas cast her 6 votes for the bill. Vermont cast 1 vote against it. Virginia gave 6 votes for the bill, and West Virginia gave her 3 votes for it.

WISCONSIN

cast no votes against the bill and 5 for it. The Illinois members who voted for the bill were Davis, Sherwin, Henderson, Cullen, Payson, Lewis, and Cannon. Those who voted against it were Springer and Townshend.

THE TRIP FROM THE HOUSE AND THROUGH THE SENATE.

Long before the River and Harbor bill had passed the House the friends of the measure were actively engaged in canvassing the Senate. There had been during the night numerous long conferences between the friends of the measure in both Houses, and it was determined if possible to pass the bill over the veto. Accordingly, preparations to do this commenced in the Senate from the time of meeting. The vote by which the bill was passed in the first instance was secured and closely scrutinized. It was found the bill lacked a few votes of a two-thirds majority on the passage in the Senate, but that there were

TEN PAIRS.

Many of the persons paired were absent, while a greater percentage of the friends of the bill were present. This was true in both Houses, as those who were the most earnest for the measure determined to remain in Washington until it was passed or its final defeat was assured. As is nearly always the case in such matters, those who were determined upon securing the large appropriations remained at their posts, while many who boast of economy in the abstract and of a zeal for the public service, found it necessary, under various pretexts, to be absent from Washington. It was due to their absence, and to

THE UNFAIR AND UNPARLIAMENTARY,

although not illegal system of pairing which was adopted in both Houses, that the bill was passed over the veto. Pairing man for man is of course proper upon all bills the fate of which is determined by a majority vote, but upon measures which can only be determined by a two-thirds vote the immemorial usage is to pair two for one, and to pair even on a two-thirds measure is but half a pair. Any real opponent of the bill, who was sincere in his opposition, and who was not willing that the bill should be passed by taking advantage of any parliamentary trick, should have seen to it that two votes for the bill were paired against his vote against it.

NOT ONE MAN DID THIS.

In the long lists of pairs that were announced in the two Houses there was not one pretended opponent of the bill who took the pains to see to it that he secured a just parliamentary pair. This scheme was well understood, and it is believed to have been definitly agreed upon at the conferences during the night, and early this morning many of the absentees left pairs in the hands of friends, and, while the record will technically show they were paired, as a matter of fact, pairing man for man, they were but half-paired. But for this the bill could never have left the House, and, of course, could not have been brought in the Senate. Those in the Senate who were anxious that the veto should be sustained were

EMBARRASSED BY ONE CIRCUMSTANCE

which was called to their attention early in the day. It was discovered that the gentlemen in the Senate who justly claim and who do enjoy the most intimate personal relationship with the President were most zealous in their efforts to secure the passage of the bill over the veto. One Senator in particular, who is more often than any one else called "the mouthpiece of the Administration," in the inner workings upon the floor was specially zealous in behalf of the bill and in opposition to the veto. He had a roll-call,

HAD RUNNERS OUT

in all directions upon the Republican and Democratic side, planned a campaign, checked off those who were certain to oppose the bill over the veto, ascertained the ones who had voted against the bill on its passage who were willing to change their votes and to vote to pass it now, and generally did everything that the most zealous advocate of the measure could do to provide for its passage. He was in frequent consultation with the Democratic leaders, and among his adjutants, also with tally-sheets in their hands which they kept constantly checking, were some of those who would favor the bill, but who, for peculiar political reasons in their States, in view of the approaching elections, found it expedient to vote against it.

THIS ACTION

of some important adjutants, if they may be so called, of the President was so marked that one of the Senators who consistently opposed the bill from the start stated he regretted to see it, but he was convinced that the President was really anxious that the bill should become a law, and that his veto should not be sustained. The language of the President's right-hand men in their entreaties with Senators on behalf of the bill certainly tended to confirm this theory. One of them said to an opponent of the bill: "Why, it will be

A KINDNESS TO THE PRESIDENT

to have it passed, after all. He has accomplished all that he wanted by his veto, and will not feel aggrieved by any action which Congress may take." The statement is, of course, an extraordinary one, and may be entirely unjust, but it is very certain that some Senators at least were convinced from what they saw today that the President was quite willing, if not pleased, that the bill should become a law, in spite of his veto. The circumstances attending the passage of the measure in the Senate certainly tended to confirm this theory.

THE SENATORS

were evidently more interested early this afternoon in the fate of the River and Harbor bill than they were in the routine questions under consideration in the Sundry Civil bill. Informal conferences were held in the cloak-rooms, at which tally-sheets were checked off, and the way in which a few Senators would vote on the veto was discussed. Then word came from the House that the vote on the passage of the bill over the veto had been ordered, and it was not long before the result of the vote was known. All now depended on the Senate, and the Representatives came trooping over, jubilant at the idea that they could return to their constituents with what they consider the additional claim to a renomination based on the success of their efforts in obtaining an expenditure of National money in their districts. They, of course, urged the Senators from their respective States to vote for the passage of the bill, and it was said that

SECRETARY TELLER,

who was on the floor of the Senate, expressed his desire that the veto might be vetoed. Mr. Teller was certainly very busy, and Senators say he desired the passage of the bill. Unless his presence and opinions at that particular time were an act of insubordination, the incident certainly was an extraordinary one. It, at all events, helped to confirm the suspicion which some Senators entertain, that

ARTHUR AT HEART

wanted the bill to pass, and that he had accomplished whatever political purpose he had to serve by his veto. At a quarter before 2, Clerk McPherson, of the House, made his appearance at the door of the Senate Chamber. He never trusts an important errand to a subordinate. He bore with him the huge roll of parchment paper upon which the bill was engrossed. With him came another lot of Representatives, including Robeson, Horr, Ketchum, Reagan, Hiscock, and Page, and most of the Commerce Committee, strong friends of the bill, who at once

BEGAN TO INTERVIEW THE SENATORS.

The lobby was a very formidable one, and the sight unusual. But if the friends of the bill are to be believed, the lobby was not all on one side. They claim that one of the potent factors in opposition to the bill has been the railroads, and that railroad attorneys have been very active in endeavoring to incite opposition to the bill. Some who are not disposed to be friendly to Arthur even say that the corporate influence which secured the veto of the Steerage bill was at work to cause the defeat of the River and Harbor bill. The fact that Don Cameron voted against the bill was referred to as an indication that it was opposed by

THE RAILROADS.

The argument is far-fetched, however. The frog-pond money-grabbers will not be able to shield themselves behind the cry that the bill was opposed by railroad monopolies. There certainly were no visible signs of railroad influence. As Clerk McPherson entered the Chamber the veteran Isaac Basset, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, left his seat, and stood at McPherson's side, to announce, in loud tones, a message from the House of Representatives. The Clerk of the Senate was droning along with the reading of the Sundry Civil bill. McMillan, Chairman of the Commerce Committee, asked that it be laid aside to consider the veto message, and, with a confidence that would have

SEEMED AUDACIOUS

if it had not been born of a prearranged plan, said the matter would not take more than ten minutes." Mr. Allison, in charge of the Omnibus bill, made a show of resistance, but not a very formidable one. The plan was formed and now for the record. There was no purpose not to consider the bill. That had been arranged at an informal conference of the managing men of both parties before the session. Butler, of South Carolina, rose to do his part. He, too, in a hesitating way, said ten minutes would do. Mr. Allison looked regretfully at the clock, said that he had promised to pass that bill today, and yielded.

THE PROGRAM WAS CARRIED OUT.

Ten minutes were all the time that was needed.

The message was received in due form and read by the acting Secretary. When he had concluded the talking Senators sighed, for there was to be no debate, and the question was put: "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" The Clerk began to call the roll, and the pencils of twenty Senators ran along the list. Republicans stand first in the alphabet, and Aldrich, Allison, and Anthony loudly answered "Aye."

IT TOOK BUT A SHORT TIME

to call the seventy-six names, with the result—41 yeas against 16 nays—and the bill was a law.

David Davis made the formal announcement, and the question was settled.

SENATOR LOGAN,

after the bill had passed, called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the result had only been secured by pairing even, when one vote against the bill was equal to two for it, and should have been paired with two. But it was no part of the plan of the friends of the measure to conform to such a traditional and just usage as that. It would have lost the bill, and the members who paired will be able to say by the record, at least, that they were paired, and by no way of their votes. Senator Jones, of Nevada, the President's bosom friend, earnestly advised the President not to veto the bill. He is reported to have told the President the veto of the River and Harbor bill would certainly cost the Republican party the Pacific Slope States. That section had a large interest in the bill, and it

COULD NOT INDORSE TWO VETOES—

one of them the veto of the Chinese bill—in a single session of Congress without placing the Democratic party in power. Mr. Jones is also said to have informed the President that to veto the River and Harbor bill for no other reason than that in his (Gen. Arthur's) judgment Congress had exercised an unwise discretion in making appropriations for public works, would be unconstitutional. The Senator from Nevada was in the Chamber when the Senate met, and he worked earnestly to secure votes and arrange pairs that would insure a two-thirds majority for the bill. Senators Miller and Farley, of California, and Slater and Grover, of Oregon,

DRUMMED IN ALL THE VOTES

they could influence, the Slope being deeply interested in the appropriations for the Sacramento River and the improvements in Oregon. The Senators representing States bordering the Mississippi River were also unusually active in behalf of the bill.

Representative Page, who did more than any other member to secure the passage of the bill in the House, gave your correspondent this afternoon the argument that was used with most force in support of the measure.

MR. PAGE

said: "The Engineer Corps reported to Congress that $37,000,000 could profitably be expended for improvement of rivers and harbors during the present fiscal year.

THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

reported a bill appropriating in round numbers $17,000,000. The Senate added, after the conference between the two Houses, $1,500,000. Last year the river and harbor appropriations amounted to $11,500,000 on an estimate of $25,000,000. The only money appropriated for new works, exclusive for the appropriation for the Potomac flats, was $600,000. One-third of the money appropriated in this bill was

FOR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

and Missouri River, and one-half of it was for the improvement of the Mississippi and its navigable tributaries. The large appropriation for the Mississippi and Missouri was based upon the recommendations of the President in his special message. Exclusive of their tributaries, those two streams absorb $6,666,000 of the amount voted in the bill. Heretofore the appropriations for the Pacific slope have been very meagre. This year they are liberal. Three-fourths of the members of the House came before the Commerce Committee urging appropriations for their respective districts, but we endeavored to frame the measure so that it would do justice to every section, and, if carfully analyzed, I think the bill will bear favorable comparison with any River and Harbor bill ever passed by Congress."

The veto message was drafted by Mr. Frelinghuysen. The opponents of the bill say it would have been a much stronger document had it mentioned some of the objectionable appropriations, and that, if a list of the jobs had been inserted in the message it would have been more difficult to have overcome the veto.

AN ANALYSIS

of the Senate vote shows that of the 41 yeas 17 only were cast by Republicans, while of the 16 nays only 5 were cast by Democrats. It will be seen, therefore, that much the larger percentage of the vote in both Houses which caused the bill to become a law was cast by the Democrats. The Democratic stump-speakers and the Democratic newspapers, therefore, cannot raise the cry that the bill is passed owing to the extravagance of the Republicans.

A TABULATED STATEMENT

of the vote in the House:

States.	Affirmative.	Negative.	Not voting.
Alabama	4	0	3
Arkansas	4

fered by Mr. Logan was adopted appropriating $10,000 for fire-escapes and stand-pipes

FOR THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE

and the Government Hospital for the Insane, and directing that the money be expended by the Capitol and Treasury architects and Gen. Meigs.

Upon the bill being reported to the Senate all the amendments were concurred in with the exception of those upon which special votes were reserved.

The amendment of the Senate Committee striking out $30,000 for lights in Maumee Bay, Ohio, was disagreed to, and the appropriation restored.

Mr. Hoar's amendment authorizing appointments of Utah officials by the Governor of that Territory was amended, on motion of Mr. Brown, so as to limit the tenure of office of the appointees to eight months.

Pending adjournment

THE FEW MEMBERS IN THE CHAMBER

crowded around the space in front of the President's desk, and meanwhile the Chair submitted the House amendments to the bill ordering certain printing.

Mr. Anthony rose to speak upon the subject, while Mr. Conger, who had moved to adjourn, insisted upon the question being stated upon his motion.

The Chair (Mr. Davis) awarded the floor to Mr. Anthony, and when that Senator had concluded declined to entertain Mr. Conger's motion (which was renewed), and informed that Senator that Mr. Anthony was entitled to the floor until the pending bill was disposed of.

Mr. Conger protested against this declaration as in violation of his rights as a member to have his motion stated.

MEANWHILE THE BILL PASSED,

and the Chair then awarded the floor to Mr. Williams, who desired to move to take up the bill.

Mr. Hoar declared that, in ignoring Mr. Conger, the presiding officer had boldly deprived a member of his privilege, and, after some exhibition of feeling on the part of all concerned, a motion to adjourn was put and carried.

THE MAN BUEL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—It was a bad day for the defense in the star-route cases. Lawyers not connected with the case say the masterly cross-examination of Buel by Richard T. Merrick, leading Government counsel, has broken down the defense and confirmed Walsh's testimony in its essential parts. It proved that Brady bought two papers here, the *Capital* and *Critic*, and has been running them, as Judge Wylie said, "to libel with the vituperation of hired scribblers every one connected with the administration of justice in this case." The testimony showed Brady was spending money as long ago as the investigation in Congress to create further opinion in favor of the star-route people, and that the contractors paid large sums of money in connection with the appropriation for star routes in the last Congress, which was called "in vindication of Brady."

LIBELOUS STAR-ROUTE ARTICLES RETURN WITH UNPLEASANT EFFECT ON THE MAN WHO HIRED THE LIBELER TO WRITE THEM.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Mr. French, ex-Chief-Clerk of the Contract Office, concluded his testimony in the star-route trial today, and Mr. Maginnis, Delegate from Montana, was called. His testimony was unimportant.

A. C. Buel was the next witness. He said he knew Walsh. He was asked if Walsh ever paid him $1,000 on account of Gen. Brady, and replied Gen. Brady never owed him $1,000. He had never had an account with Gen. Brady. Walsh had paid witness $1,000 for services rendered in connection with an investigation then going on calculated to injure Walsh's contract. He did not personally know Gen. Brady at that time, and he was not connected with the matter. Only one payment of $1,000 had been made him by Walsh.

The witness did not tell Nelson, of the Boston *Post*, that Brady was so well pleased with his services he was about to take him into a deal in

CHATTANOOGA STOCK.

He was asked if in any conversation with Nelson in the winter of 1880-'81 he had told him he was to be interested with Brady in Nashville & Chattanooga stock. He said he could not remember.

The court said no man of average intelligence could forget such a transaction, and the witness must give a positive answer.

Buel then said he never told Nelson any such thing. He never told Nelson that Brady agreed to find margins for him, so that he might go in to deal. He might have told some persons that he had made money in stock speculation, but he had never mentioned Nashville & Chattanooga in that connection because he never had any of that stock. The witness

FINALLY SAID POSITIVELY

that he had never had any stock transactions with Brady. Walsh had paid him to further the passage of Post-Office Deficiency bill. Monroe Saulsbury, another contractor, had also paid him for the same thing. He had resigned his position as Committee Clerk before receiving these retainers.

The witness had received a letter from Don Piatt in June, 1881, warning him he was to be indicted receiving bribes from Brady, and giving Gen. G. V. Boynton as his authority. The witness then saw Gen. Boynton, and in the conversation which ensued he had told Gen. Boynton that the law only forbade executive officers of Congress from soliciting interests in any claim before Congress.

IT DID NOT MATTER ANYWAY,

said the witness, because he was not an executive officer when he received the money.

After the usual recess the cross-examination of Buel was continued. He said he had purchased his controlling interest in the *Capital* from Donn Piatt in March, 1880, for $10,000, Gen. Brady furnishing the money.

He was asked if he had not told Walsh in June, 1881, that he had paid Brady in kind for this money.

He said he had some such conversation with Walsh, but thought he had told Walsh he had not paid him, for that was the fact. Brady did not hold his notes for the loan, but had since surrendered them to him. He believed he resigned his office as Printing Clerk in February, 1881, but was not relieved until March, and he drew his pay up to March 22. He finally admitted he assumed charge of the *Capital* upon

RECEIVING THE MONEY FROM BRADY,

and after his resignation. He did not think it a singular proceeding for him to apply to a cooperative stranger for money. He had broached the subject to Brady. Perhaps he might have represented to Brady that the paper might be made useful to him. He had not resigned from his position as Printing Clerk because of his scruples about the law. He had gone to Col. Burch, told him of his transactions with Walsh, and called his attention to the law. Col. Burch told him that, while there was nothing illegal in the transaction, he would prefer his clerks should not be interested in legislation. He then had resigned.

Merrick—Do you mean to tell the jury you surrendered this $2,100 place for a $1,000 fee offered by Walsh?

The witness said he wished to secure the money with which to purchase the *Capital*. He did not know Brady when he resigned, and did not then expect to

BORROW

the money from him.

Merrick asked the witness if he had no better explanation to offer for his singular action in giving up his position, after acknowledging he had no means of securing the money for his prospective investment beyond the $1,000 given by Walsh.

The witness rather defiantly said he had already given his reasons, and he regarded them as sufficient.

The witness had stated he had been paid by Walsh to secure his help in having the Deficiency bill passed, and Merrick had made a searching examination upon this point.

The witness said Saulsbury had engaged him to write the argument for him when the proviso was about to be inserted discriminatory against the Saulsbury contracts. He had drawn upon Saulsbury afterward for those services, but the draft had been returned protested. He had not told the newspaper men generally that he

WOULD BLOW UP THE WHOLE THING

and give away the concern generally, Brady included, if Saulsbury did not pay this bill. In fact, he said he knew nothing to tell. He had make over his stock in the *Capital* to Gen. Brady, receiving in return his own notes, and had then continued in the position of editor.

The court refused to allow Merrick to ask the witness the amount of his salary, although Merrick said he wished to bring the witness and Brady pretty close together.

The witness said he had written many articles on the star-route matter for the *Critic* and *Capital*, always on the side of the defense.

Merrick, despite the objections of the defense, read from these articles. They contain severe strictures and reflections upon the prosecution and court. The reading created

MUCH AMUSEMENT

in the court-room, even Judge Wylie smiling when a particularly stinging passage referring to himself was read.

Counsel for the defense again endeavored to prevent a further reading of the articles, asserting that the witness had already sufficiently shown his animus.

The court said in this instance the witness had been brought forward to contradict one of the most important witnesses on the other side. It was shown he was employed by one of the defendants, and had written the most vituperative and libelous articles about everybody in any way connected with the administration of justice. The court said he wanted to see this thing, so far as it was legitimate, brought before the jury. These articles were new to him, although he had been honored with some notice.

Col. Totten said he did not understand any one of the defendants were to be punished for the writings of the witness.

The court said they were not. He only

WANTED THE MATTER BROUGHT BEFORE THE JURY.

He had determined to allow the other side (the prosecution) the fullest cross-examination on this subject.

Merrick then read several other articles of the same character, and the witness was turned over to the defense.

Wilson asked the witness if the New York papers had not been indulging in criticisms against the defendants, but objection was made.

Wilson said he expected to show there was a newspaper controversy growing out of this matter, in which the defendants had been in the minority. He would also show that the New York papers also criticised his Honor. These newspapers had been abusing the defendants in the most scandalous way for the last two years.

The court—And for that reason this paper libels the court and every person connected with the administration of justice.

THESE HIRELING LIBELERS

need not believe they can terrorize the administration of justice in the District.

The question was finally ruled out.

The witness said none of the defendants except Brady were interested in either the *Critic* or *Capital*.

He was then dismissed.

Thirteen large volumes of records of orders made by Postmaster-General Key were next produced by the defense, and orders relating to the routes named in the indictment were offered in evidence.

Some difficulty was experienced in agreeing to the form in which the orders were to be submitted, and the court adjourned without deciding the question.

TEXAS PACIFIC.

THE COMMITTEE DECLARE FOR FORFEITURE —NEWALL FROZEN OUT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The House Judiciary Committee today further discussed Mr. Knott's resolution to declare the forfeiture of lands in New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California granted by Congress to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company (relinquished to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California), and to provide for their return to the public domain. There was but one member who opposed the passage of the resolution, and it passed—yeas, 10; nays, 1. Discussion developed the fact that the conclusions of the members in favor of declaring the forfeiture were based upon various constructions of the granting act. The committee meets again tomorrow, when it is understood the members will file reasons for their action. At yesterday's meeting of the committee, when Newall applied to be heard, Representative Townshend, of Illinois, moved that "J. J. Newall be permitted to submit a statement which he desired to make, showing his reasons why the grant of the Texas Pacific Road should be forfeited, and in explanation of charges made by him that the grant was obtained by fraud, and is consequently void."

Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, moved to postpone the hearing indefinitly.

The latter motion was adopted—yeas, Reed, Robinson, Norcross, Taylor, Payson, McCord, and Hammond; nays, Knott, Culberson, Townshend, Manning, and Converse.

NOTES.

PASSENGER ACT APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The President has approved of the act regulating the carriage of passengers by sea.

MONEY COMING IN.

Funds, in response to Hubbell's circular, come in rapidly, as usual under such circumstances. This being a non-Presidential year, money does not come from the employés as rapidly as at other times. It is expected that a second call, to be issued later, will bring large responses.

A CONFIDENT PREDICTION.

Chalmers, of Mississippi, writes friends here that he will be elected by a very heavy majority. It is expected that he will act with the Republicans in the next Congress.

WITHDRAWN.

A statement was published some time ago to the effect that the Secretary of State had received a note from the Chilian Minister in this city commenting upon the conduct in Chili of Mr. Trescott. It has been learned that, while the note referred to was by no means as objectionable as reported, its tone was not offensive to this Government, and the Chilian Minister, upon a courteous request that he should do so, immediately withdrew it.

TELLER'S THREE DECISIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior decides that the Desert Land act requires more than a mere conducting of water upon the land to which title is sought. The irrigation must thoroughly prepare the land for the production of the agricultural crop.

The Secretary of the Interior also holds that the only bar to a person who has already filed an entry to a homestead grant from filing another and a different entry is Sec. 2,261 of the Revised Statutes.

A third decision of the Secretary of the Interior is that where parties have settled upon land and made entry, if the entry is afterwards canceled by the department for non-compliance with the law, still the purchase-money must be refunded to the settler if it appears it was an honest opinion that his residence was legal within the law.

LEWIS' WILL.

The decree in the Lewis will case has been signed by Judge Nixon, of New Jersey. The amount to be applied to the National debt is $968,589. This will be done by canceling bonds or assigning them to the Secretary of the Treasury.

NOMINATIONS.

Joseph W. Short, Collector of Customs for the District of Vicksburg, Miss.

Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, Postmistress, Russellville, Ky.

OUR VETERANS.

A Reunion to Be Held Aug. 10 at Winchester, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—The annual reunion of the Fourteenth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third, Sixty-first, Ninety-first, One-Hundred-and-First, and One-Hundred-and-Ninth Illinois Volunteers will be held at Winchester, Scott County, on Thursday, Aug. 10. Reduced rates are offered by the railroads, and elaborate preparations are making to render this one of the most successful soldiers' reunions held in the State this year. The people of Winchester will provide all visitors with a good, old-fashioned "square meal," and will do what is needful for their comfort. Gov. Cullom and staff have agreed to attend, and among the other notables expected to be present and make addresses are Senator Logan, Senator Harrison of Indiana, Gen. John I. Rinaker, Gen. John M. Palmer, and Col. A. C. Matthews.

THE DENTISTS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—The Dental Convention continued in session today. Dr. Darby, of Philadelphia, reported for the section on "Operative Dentistry," and a paper on the same subject was read by Dr. Morrison, of St. Louis. Dr. McKillops, of St. Louis, read a paper on "Correcting Irregularities of the Teeth," which was followed by discussion. A paper on "Dental Therapeutics" was read by A. O. Rawls, of Nashville, Tenn.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 2.—The judgments and attachments against the firm of John Hilgerts' Sons, of the Girard Sugar Refinery, amount to nearly $200,000.

POLITICAL.

Indiana Bourbons Entertained by a Speech by Bill English.

No Result Reached at the Twelfth Illinois Democratic Convention.

Meeting of Iowa Republicans and Nomination of a State Ticket.

Speech of George William Curtis Before the Civil-Service Reform League.

The Democrat-Tanglefoot Alliance in Ohio, and Its Chances of Success.

Platform of Alleged Principles of the Palmetto Bourbons—Speaker Keifer Renominated.

INDIANA.

NO OPEN SPLIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2.—The Democratic State Convention held today passed off quietly and without any open split. In so far it was a success, but it was far from being a success in some other important particulars. It was evident from the very outset that the Prohibition element of the party was to have no chance to express itself in the convention. Mr. English's speech on calling the convention to order was an elaborate and carefully prepared argument against prohibition, and his utterances on that subject, to which he recurred again and again, were exceedingly emphatic. But it was noticeable that these expressions evoked applause only from a limited number of the delegates, while the hundreds of Prohibitionists in the hall received them in ominous silence and with ill-concealed disgust. The selection of Mr. Coffroth as permanent Chairman was

SOMETHING OF A SURPRISE,

but it was soon manifest that he was the very man to do what the bosses wanted done, and that was to throttle the convention and prevent any expression of opinion on the prohibitory amendment. There was great enthusiasm when Mr. Hendricks came forward smilingly to read the resolutions which his committee had prepared, and his impressive announcement that they were the result of a protracted discussion in the committee, and that the committee had found it necessary to make some concessions was listened to with eager interest. While the resolution on the prohibitory amendment was being read there was a dead silence throughout the hall, and every word was caught with bated breath. Then came a surprising coup d'état when the Chair announced that he was instructed by the committee to move the adoption of the platform as a whole, and, to that end, to move the previous question.

EXCITED DELEGATES

jumped to their feet in different parts of the house, but the convenient nearsightedness of Mr. Coffroth prevented him from recognizing any of them, and, rushing the matter through under the gag law, the platform was adopted before there was time for thought. The prohibition delegates essayed resistance, but finding that they had been outwitted by the bosses, Hendricks, McDonald, and English, gave up the struggle, and a number of representative ones soon after left the hall and took no part in the subsequent proceedings of the convention. The prohibition element are entirely dissatisfied with the platform. They regard the meaning of the resolution to be that the prohibitory amendment is to be fought from this time on, and that it pledges the party to the election of a Legislature which will

REFUSE TO ADVANCE THE AMENDMENT

to a vote of the people. In other words, that "submission according to the provisions of the constitution" means that the amendment will be submitted at the approaching elections for members of the Legislature, and this is precisely the view which the liquor men take of it. Dr. Gerrish, of Seymour, said this evening that nothing was left for Prohibition Democrats but to fight the ticket, and that it would certainly be defeated by a large majority. The Hon. John R. East, of Bloomington, and other influential Prohibition Democrats take the same view. A number of Prohibition delegates held a meeting this morning and

RESOLVED TO STAND BY PROHIBITION

first in the convention, and, if defeated there, then in the campaign in opposition to the platform if need be. They will now have an opportunity to demonstrate the sincerity of their declarations by their works. The application of the gag law was an ingenious device of the bosses, for had any discussion been permitted the convention would almost certainly have been rent asunder by the liquor question. When the critical moment was past the managers breathed easier and gave evident manifestations of relief.

The resolution commending Senator Voorhees for his sympathy in behalf of the soldiers, without allusion to his late efforts on the tariff question, was almost in the nature of a broad burlesque. In point of personnel the convention was one of the finest ever held by the Democratic party in this State. The ticket nominated is a fair average one, but without special personal strength.

A SPEECH BY BILL ENGLISH.

To the Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2.—The Indiana State Democratic convention met in English's Opera-House at 10 o'clock this morning. The convention was called to order by the Hon. W. H. English, Chairman of the Central Committee. The Rev. O. H. P. Adams invoked the Divine blessing.

The Hon. W. H. English, Chairman of the Central Committee, in his address convening the convention said:

Your State Central Committee has assigned me the duty of calling the State Convention to order. The discharge of this duty will end my connection with the committee, and I wish to say now that the pressure of my own business and other duties would prevent my continuing for another term in the Chairmanship of the committee. I am, therefore, not a candidate for that or any other position, and do not expect to be in the future. But I am none the less anxious for the success of the Democratic cause, and, as a private citizen occupying a private station only, will do all I can to promote true Democratic principles. I think I have been a Democrat long enough to know what true Democratic principles are. For twenty-five years I was engaged as an active worker on the Democratic side in every canvass, and received a full share of political honors at the hands of my party, for which I am profoundly grateful, and I can truthfully say that I am entirely satisfied in the matter of office and political honors.

Mr. English then addressed the convention at length on

THE POLITICAL ISSUES,

urging harmony and good feeling. Any differences in opinion as to the character of the platform should be treated in the most conciliatory manner, so as to secure harmony and success in the party. He denounced as infamously false any charge that the Democratic party favors intemperance. The very reverse can be shown in innumerable instances of both precept and example. Democrats believe that true temperance will be best promoted by teaching the people to use the good things of this life in moderation, without abusing them, and by a well-regulated license-system that will yield some revenue to the Government, and be so reasonable and just in its provisions as to regulate the traffic wisely for the public good, and so entirely in accord with public sentiment as to be enforced. Prohibition would encourage the use of strong drink, because strong drink, being of small bulk, would be more easily concealed than beer, either in its manufacture or sale, and if not interfered with by prohibition beer will almost entirely supersede strong drink. Why then not let well enough alone? The State Constitution is well enough as it is, and we don't want it tinkered with at this time at all.

The roll was then called, and a full delegation was present from every county.

The Committee on

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

reported the name of the Hon. John R. Coffroth, of Lafayette, for permanent Chairman, and J. R. Simpson, of Orange County, for principal Secretary. The report of this committee was unanimously adopted.

Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report, which, on his motion, was adopted under the operation of the previous question:

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of Indiana, in convention assembled, renews its pledge of fidelity to the doctrines and traditions of the party as illustrated by the teachings of Thomas Jefferson, its founder, and exemplified in the administration of the Government under Democratic rule, and we insist upon an honest and economical administration on the principle upon which it rests. Conceding to the Federal Government its just rights and full power as delegated in the Federal Constitution, and claiming for the its States and the people respectively the power therein reserved to them, we arraign the Republican party at the bar of public opinion for long-continued course of usurpation and misrule. It has disregarded the rights of the people and the States. It has held on to its ill-gotten power in defiance of the popular will by the corrupt use of money in elections, and it has corrupted the public morals by elevating to high places men who are known to be dishonest. We condemn the Republican party for enacting and enforcing laws designed to place the elections under Federal control, in violation of the rights of the States. We condemn it for the frauds and perjuries of 1876, by which the will of the people was set aside and a usurper placed in the Presidential office for four years. We condemn it for having kept up and maintained in time of peace an onerous and unjust system of taxation, by means of which large sums of money have accumulated in the Treasury which ought to have been left in the pockets of the people; and we condemn it for its wasteful extravagance in the expenditure of the public money. We condemn it for its shameless disregard of its pledges in favor of civil service reform, and its corrupt use of the public patronage under the spoils system. We condemn it for the systematic levy of blackmail upon the clerks and minor officeholders of the United States, in violation of law, to raise a fund for corruption of the ballot-box, and we call especially upon the voters of Indiana to vindicate their honor and to erase the stain that was placed upon them by the Democracy in 1881.

We demand that the present wastefulness and unnecessary expenditure of the public money shall be stopped and that the surplus revenue shall be faithfully applied to the payment of the National debt. We demand that Federal taxes be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the wants of the Government under an honest and economical administration of its affairs, and that such tolls be so adjusted as to secure an equitable distribution of these burdns. We demand that there shall be such reforms in the civil service as will again result in the employment in the public service of those only who are honest and capable, and that no assessments or exactions of any kind shall be required of them for political purposes. We demand protection to our citizens, native and adopted, at home and abroad, and we denounce and condemn the present Republican Administration for its neglect of duty toward those latey imprisoned as suspects in the jails of Ireland by the arbitrary action of the British authorities.

We demand a revision of the present unjust tariff. The Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the power to establish a tariff for revenue, and, as a just and proper exercise of that power, we favor such an adjustment of its provisions within the revenue standard as will promote the industries of the country and the interests of labor without creating monopolies.

The Democratic party is now, as it has always been, opposed to all sumptuary legislation, and it is especially opposed to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Indiana known as the prohibitory amendment, and we are in favor of the submission of said proposed amendments, as well as all other proposed amendments, to the people, according to the provisions of the Constitution for its own amendment, and the people have the right to vote upon or for the adoption of any or all the amendments at all stages of their consideration, and any submission of a constitutional amendment to a vote of the people should be at a time and under circumstances most favorable to a full vote, and therefore should be at a general election.

That we fully indorse and approve the laws passed in pursuance of the demands of former Democratic conventions, making provisions for the safety and protection of laborers and miners, and providing for the collection of wages, and are in favor of all other enactments to that end which may be necessary and proper.

The free schools of Indiana are the pride and glory of the State, and we will see to it that they are preserved by the breath of economic fanaticism or destroyed by waste or extravagance in their management.

In the relations between capital and labor, we favor such policies as will promote harmony between them and will adequately protect the rights and interests of labor.

We esteem the Hon. D. W. Voorhees as an able and faithful representative of our State in the Senate, and specially commend him for his active sympathy in behalf of the soldiers.

A committee of ladies from the Woman's Christian Temperance Association presented a memorial, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The convention proceeded with the nominations for candidates, with the following result: For Secretary of State, the Hon. W. R. Myers, of Madison County; for Attorney-General, Francis T. Hord, of Bartholomew County; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Simon P. Sherin, of Cass County; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John W. Holcomb, of Porter County; Judges of the Supreme Court, First Judicial District, the Hon. W. E. Niblack, of Knox County; Second District, Judge G. W. Hawk, of Floyd County; Fourth District, Judge Allen Zoller, of Allen County.

Adjourned.

THE PROHIBITION CAMP-MEETING.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 2.—The third prohibition camp-meeting for this State commenced here last night at the fair-grounds. Meetings were presided over by the Hon. E. B. Reynolds. Much interest was manifested. All the ministers of the city were out and delivered addresses of welcome. Gen. J. H. Rice, of Fort Scott, Kas., is present, and after the opening exercises last night he delivered the first regular address and was listened to with marked attention. The great question now before the people of Indiana is, "Shall the Legislature submit to the people for their suffrage a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of alcohol?" The question will be submitted.

ILLINOIS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF THE TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Twelfth Congressional District Democratic Convention reassembled this morning a little after 8, and resumed business at the old stand. It was apparent in advance that nothing had been done to break the deadlock. Singleton couldn't work on Calhoun, and Wike's hopes in Brown didn't seem to be in a condition to mature. Jersey opened the ball by flopping for the first time for 278 ballots. It had stuck to Goodrich. Now it determined to do a little experimenting on its own hook, and so went over to Argust. Calhoun got back into line for that individual, who thus got 10 votes more than he had ever received before. Jersey and Calhoun kept it up until the 290th ballot, when Jersey made another flop to Withers. This, with Greene and Scott, gave him 23—the biggest vote he had yet received. The thing ran on in this way down to the 333d ballot, when Jersey went over bodily to Wike. This, with Calhoun, Cass, and Pike, ran up his vote to 29—more than anybody had yet received. The Wike men were naturally jubilant, but apparently saw that they

COULDN'T GROW ANY MORE JUST THEN

at least, and so forbore to tear their linen. On the 314th ballot Jersey fell back to Goodrich, and at the end of the 330th Maj. Carlin sensibly moved to take a recess of thirty minutes after every ten ballots until somebody was nominated. The growing number of ballots, in Maj. Carlin's opinion, was calculated to give the impression that the Democrats of the Twelfth District were quarreling among themselves. Such an impression, he remarked, was a long way off. They were simply engaged in a little friendly set-to, without any bitterness whatever. The motion struck the convention as about the right thing, and prevailed by a large majority. The next ten ballots produced no change, and the convention accordingly took a recess. On reassembling, Mr. Johnson, of Pike, moved to take thirty instead of ten ballots, and then take a recess. The convention good naturedly agreed to it, and the Secretaries were directed to go a little slow. The ballots at Quincy in 1878 ran up to 348. The convention now beat the Quincy record out of sight. With the exception of another flop by Calhoun from Wike to Argust and back to Wike, there was

NO CHANGE WHATEVER

down to and including the 370th ballot, when the convention laid off for another thirty minutes' recess. When it reassembled the delegations were only about half full, and the Chairman therefore went on mechanically casting the vote. The 371st ballot brought no change. Singleton still had Adams and Brown, with their 36 votes. Greene and Scott stuck to Withers and plumped 15 every time. Goodrich had Jersey's lone 7, and Wike held his 22 in Calhoun, Cass, and Pike. On the 390th ballot Calhoun flopped back to Argust, and the result was exactly like that on the first ballot yesterday afternoon. At the end of the 400th ballot the convention was still where it started from yesterday. Then it knocked off for another half-hour, and fell to caucusing out on the street corners and in the hotels; but all the caucusing and all the figuring didn't settle it. On the first ballot after the recess Calhoun amused itself by again taking up Argust, stuck to him a while, and then flopped back to Wike. On the 414th ballot Scott created

A MILD SENSATION

by voting for Goodrich. Then it jumped from him to Withers, and back again down to the 430th ballot, when it came up smiling again for Withers, and the convention took another rest. The next thirty ballots produced no change in the result, and at the end of the 460th ballot the convention knocked off for dinner. On reassembling Calhoun fooled around with Argust for a few ballots, and then got back to Wike. Sam Force, the funny man from Jersey, came near producing a sensation when he announced that Jersey, after mature deliberation, had decided to cast its seven votes for Adams County's namesake, Adams A. Goodrich. The Singleton men as well as others were shaking in their boots in the expectation that he was about to say Adams County's choice. The painful silence which prevailed during the announcement of Jersey's vote was succeeded by a hearty good-natured laugh when the convention saw that it was only one of Force's little jokes. There were no more changes nor anything else to modify the monotony of the proceedings down to the 490th ballot, when, after a thirteen-minutes' session, the convention went off and had another recess. The Wike forces

GOT THE JACKSCREWS TO WORK

under the Brown County delegation, but somehow or other they didn't lift anything. Teefey held the boys together by pulling all the strings of a big local influence. If the delegation had split into three for Wike and three for Singleton, as the Wike men hoped it would, the little Roman from Pike would have got enough from Scott to make him twenty-nine. The Wike forces then relied on Jersey to come over and make the nomination. But, while the Singleton forces held Brown in their vice-like grasp, they were unable to draw from Withers, who had apparently resolved to get the nomination himself or die in the ditch, and who was currently reported as unable to turn over enough of his delegates to nominate Singleton even had he so desired, and so nothing went on save the ballot-changing. Force relieved the monotony once by declaring that Jersey would gladly make the nomination if it could; but it only had 7 votes to give, and they were not enough under the present condition of things to nominate anybody. Jersey therefore continued to pledge for Goodrich. At the end of the 530th ballot

THE RESULT WAS STILL THE SAME.

Mr. Johnson, of Pike, now moved to do away with the frequent recesses after the one now in order, and to ballot right straight along until the convention got hungry again. Adams, Brown, and Jessey opposed the move, but Pike, Greene, Scott, and Calhoun passed it by their strength and put it through. During the discussion Dr. Sturgiss, of Adams, said he was willing for one to keep on voting without meat, drink, or rest until somebody was nominated. This Stalwart sentiment appealed rather strongly to all who were anxious to get through and go home, and was applauded vigorously. The 531st ballot which followed the recess brought a change. Capt. Hitt, Chairman of the Scott County delegation, said he believed Scott represented the voice of the Democratic party in the district. Desiring and being desirous of settling the matter if possible, it now voted solid for Wike. This, with Calhoun's vote, on the next ballot brought Wike up to 26. Wike and Singleton were now neck and neck. Withers had 11 and Goodrich 7. On the 550th Hitt made another plea for harmony and cast two of Scott's votes for Wike and two for Withers. A few moments later he plumped the whole vote for Withers. On the 558th Calhoun went back to Argust, and the convention was

PRECISELY WHERE IT STARTED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON,

and it ran on in that way until the end of the 582d, when Teefey moved a recess of thirty minutes, adding that he hoped the time could be fixed at during the interval. The convention was agreed, and accordingly took another rest. Teefey's hopes didn't materialize. Then the convention reassembled. Jersey went over to Withers, who now had 23, and Calhoun flopped back to Argust, which left Wike 19. Singleton still had his 29. Calhoun swung back to Wike a few minutes later, which made him 22. On the 597th Jersey returned to Goodrich. At the end of the 600th ballot Capt. Hitt moved to adjourn, to meet at Bardstown Aug. 22. Mr. McAdams, of Adams, moved as a substitute to adjourn to meet at Quincy on the same date. Mr. Johnson moved to table the whole business, and the motion prevailed unanimously. The convention was evidently determined to sit and fight the thing out, and the battle of the ballots went bravely but tediously on. Scott split up into 3 for Withers and 1 for Wike on the 632d, and voted that way for several ballots. At the end of the 637th Mr. Johnson moved to adjourn until evening, and the motion went through with practical unanimity.

THE EVENING SESSION

lasted about an hour, and the convention was no nearer a nomination at the end than it was at the beginning. Jersey went to Withers and stuck to him the greater part of the session, after which it returned to its own favorit son. On the 725th ballot the convention was just where it started yesterday. On the 733d Jersey went to Wike, who was again tied with Singleton. Calhoun, which had been voting for Argust, flopped back to Wike, which gave him 29 votes. Singleton still had 36 in Brown and Adams, and Withers 15 in Greene and Scott, and it took 36 to nominate. Scott might have cast its 4 votes for Withers, as it had indeed done before, and still he would have lacked 3 of a nomination. On the 749th Jersey went back to Goodrich. The 750th was precisely like the first ballot yesterday afternoon, and the Chairman truthfully remarked that they had gone up the hill and down again. It had been evident for some time that

THE DEADLOCK WASN'T TO BE BROKEN TONIGHT,

and at this point the convention adjourned until tomorrow morning. The situation is not much clearer than it was last night. The Singleton forces calmly count on a break in the morning, which will give them a part of Greene. Jersey, they say, will then take a somerset and land feet foremost in the Singleton camp, and the old General will be nominated. The basis of this claim is that Withers and Goodrich must see that they can never be nominated, and will be forced to make terms for future favors; but Withers and Goodrich don't appear to see anything of the sort. Each imagines himself walking up the Capitol steps at Washington, and each is patiently waiting for somebody to come to him. Wike has failed to break the Singleton delegation from Brown County, although two of them would like to vote for him. He insists that the only thing to do, however, is to hold out and force a break right there, in which event

HE COUNTS ON JERSEY'S SEVEN VOTES

to clinch the thing. While he is holding out, the Withers and Goodrich forces may become desperate, however, and enough of them go over to Singleton to nominate him, although the Wike forces swear no county will ever come across the Illinois River to Singleton, and that if some of the Greene and Jersey delegates should take that shoot he still wouldn't have enough to nominate. In short, they insist that Greene and Jersey will be forced to Wike if the latter holds out, and that they cannot and will not go to Singleton. So it rests. Greene and Jersey between them will evidently have to make the nomination. Where they will send it is one of those things nothing but the final ballot will satisfactorily determine. The "dark horse" business doesn't take, neither does the proposition to adjourn and try it again at another time and place. The chances are that the battle will be fought out and settled right here some time tomorrow.

JUDGE E. B. GREEN NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS BY THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OLNEY, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Sixteenth District Illinois Republican Convention convened in this city today. Special preparations were made to accommodate and entertain delegates and visitors. The court-house was beautifully decorated with flags, evergreens, and mottoes, which surpassed all previous efforts in this line. The delegates to the convention began to arrive yesterday evening, and were in consultation throughout the morning for the purpose of nominating a strong candidate in opposition to Judge Aaron Shaw, the Democratic nominee. Judge Wilken's name was on the end of every tongue, and his nomination would have resulted had not the Clark County delegation been informed of his refusal to accept. When it was ascertained that Judge Wilken would not consent, it was decided that either the Hon. E. Callahan, of Crawford, or Judge E. B. Green, of Mount Carmel, was able to carry the Republican banner to victory. The convention assembled at the court-house at 11 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the Hon. E. Callahan, of Crawford, Chairman of the Central Committee, who was elected temporary Chairman, and R. W. Babbitt, of Richland, temporary Secretary. The Rev. J. W. Wharf invoked the divine blessings. Committees on permanent organization, credentials, and resolutions were appointed, and the convention adjourned until 1:30 o'clock p. m. On the reassembling of the convention the Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of E. Callahan for Chairmah and Morris Emmerson, of Edwards, Secretary.

THE PLATFORM

of the State Republican Convention was adopted without a dissenting vote. Nominations were next in order. Rufus Cope, of Clay, presented the name of E. Callahan, and R. P. Snyder, of Lawrence, nominated Judge E. B. Green. Callahan thanked the convention for the honor bestowed, and declined a nomination. The roll by counties was called, the ballot resulting Green 40, Callahan 35. The vote by counties was as follows: Clark 10, Cumberland 7, Edwards 6, Lawrence 7, Richland 5, Wabash 5, for Green; Crawford 8, Clay 8, Jasper 6, Richland 3, Wayne 10, for Callahan. The nomination of Judge Green was made unanimous. Speeches were made by Cope, Churchill, Scott, and Callahan ratifying Green's nomination. The proceedings of the convention were harmonious, and conducted in the best of spirits, and all were satisfied with the excellent nomination. Judge Green, the nominee, is one of the ablest lawyers in the district, an eloquent and forcible speaker, and he will make a red hot campaign against Shaw. In 1877 in a district of over 1,000 Democratic majority, Judge Green came within 300 votes of defeating Judge John R. Halley for Judge of this judicial circuit, and this was accomplished without extra efforts being made to secure his election, as the district was considered overwhelmingly Democratic. The Republicans are confident of victory, and a relentless war will be waged from now until November for the success of the ticket.

THE GREENBACK STATE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 2.—The National Greenback-Labor State Convention met here today, and put in the field a State ticket, nominating Daniel McLaughlin, of Braidwood, Will County, for Treasurer, and Frank H. Hall, of Sugar Grove, Kane County, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The platform contains planks favoring woman-suffrage and prohibition, which was adopted after a stormy discussion, several of the leading spirits being very thoroughly warmed up before it passes. Dixon and Grover, of Chicago, growing quite personal in the heat of debate. The Greenback managers are evidently playing a deep game in this campaign, and propose to try and get out a big vote for their ticket in the hope that it will be prolific of recruits to their ranks. They laid aside Streeter and other prominent Greenback men to nominate Dan McLaughlin, a coal-miner, hoping thereby to draw the vote of the Knights of Labor and other labor organizations to their ticket, and are placating the Prohibitionists in order to secure their support. Either McLaughlin nor Hall was present at the convention, and McLaughlin had not been spoken of as a candidate until the last moment, Streeter declining to make the race.

ORGANIZATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Greenback State Convention met this morning at Rouse's Hall at ten minutes after 11 o'clock, being called to order by James Springer, of Chicago, Chairman of the State Central Committee. C. G. Dixon, of Chicago, on motion of C. C. Straun, of Pontiac, was chosen temporary Chairman. On motion of Col. Hitt, of Pontiac, Norman H. Moss, of Jackson County, was appointed temporary Secretary. The roll of districts was then called for Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Resolutions; also for the State Central Committee. The announcement of Mrs. McBride, of Peoria, as member of the Committee on Resolutions was received with applause. On motion of James Springer, of Chicago, the Committee on

Clay, of Perry, was
[illegible], C. M. Campbell
mittee of two was then
Mr. Clay to the chair,
amid cheers from the
use. He made a rousing
roceeded to business.
alk about running two
dEie, of Coultersville,
for Representative from this
as unanimously nominated by
d the convention adjourned
by the entire house, among
any ladies. A large and en-
ting was held in the Elliott
night. It was addressed by
the Hon. J. R. McFie.

INES A NOMINATION.
atch to The Chicago Tribune.
, Ill., Aug. 2.—Horace Halde-
County, has declined the nom-
ublican Representative of the
rial District on account of
ements. It has been agreed
Champaign and De Witt Coun-
fill the vacancy, which will be
the day of the County Repub-
ion in this city to select candi-
y officers.

IOWA.

ABSENCE OF GERMANS IN THE
AN STATE CONVENTION.
atch to The Chicago Tribune.
, Ia., Aug. 2.—The Republican
on today was conspicuous for
nce of Germans among dele-
e marked recognition of the
Republicans, and for the de-
ven the Supreme Court in re-
ppointee for Reporter, B. W.
awattamie County, who has
nearly a year, and for the ig-
the prohibition amendment,
and permanent Chairmen were
t, and no reference was made
vention. There was perfect
ery county in the State was
Ebersole, of Tama, made
and run in for Supreme Court
econd ballot on the locality is-
unknown as a candidate until
n to-arrive.

HE REPUBLICANS.
Western Associated Press.
, Ia., Aug. 2.—The Republican
on organized about noon, with
rt, of Lee, temporary Chair-
orge Bristow, of Polk, Secre-
tees were appointed as fol-

First District, J. W. Burdette,
unty; Second, H. C. Carr, Cedar;
Stout, Grundy; Fourth, S. G.
Firth, W. H. Brown, Linn; Sixth,
eokuk; Seventh, John Herriott,
th, E. Robinson, Decatur; Ninth,
ontgomery; Tenth, C. J. Cook,
th, H. L. Briggs, Sac.
First, H. Bailey, Washington;
ickler, Muscatine; Third, G. W.
er; Fourth, — Barnes, Allama-
Fairell, Johnson; Sixth, H. S.
Seventh, A. S. Clarke, Polk;
aker, Appanoose; Ninth, Spencer
watamie; Tenth, M. D. O'Connell,
enth, E. H. Hubbard, Woodbury.
Organization—First, John Van
Burgh; Second, John Bagnell, Jones;
Mertin, Delaware; Fourth, J. G.
ward; Fifth, W. A. Patrick, Iowa;
Giber, Monroe; Seventh, W. F.
Eighth, John Griffin, Page;
F. Conlor; Tenth, T. J. Ross, Story;
Palmer, Calhoun.
al Committee—First, Benjamin
Buren; Second, W. C. Gregory,
ton; Third, Matt Parrott, Black Hawk;
Fuller; Fifth, J. W. Rich, Benton;
McCrew; Seventh, William Christy,
J. J. Stedman, Union; Ninth, W.
Tenth, W. V. Lucas, Cerro
nth, Homer Bradshaw, Ida.
until afternoon.

HE AFTERNOON SESSION
rabee, of Fayette, was chosen
hairman, and J. L. Burdette, of
Secretary. James Hull, present
was nominated for Secretary of
clamation. For Auditor, J. L.
Lucas, received 513 5-6, and R. L.
uller, 504 1-6. For Attorney-Gen-
McPherson, of Montgomery, was
chosen. For Judge of the Su-
, Judge Seevers was nominated
ion. For State Treasurer, E. H.
ent incumbent, was nominated
tion. Before the conclusion of
nal ballot Pray's nomination for
ourt Clerk was made unanimous.
e Coe, Reporter, E. C. Ebersole,
was nominated on the second

THE RESOLUTIONS
e Republican platform of 1880;
ongress for its action in the con-
before it as "in vindication of
ballot and a fair count"; charac-
administration of President Ar-
rthy all respect and commenda-
the creation of a department of
sk prompt measures to protect
ttle from contagious diseases;
quitable revision of the tariff";
ation to control inter-State com-
pooling arrangements between
competing railroad lines; advo-
cidents looking to practical and
improvement of internal water
turned.

FTH DISTRICT DEMOCRACY.
APIDS, Aug. 2.—The Democratic
al Convention of the Fifth Dis-
ere today and nominated B. T.
f Marshall, for Congress. The
ention nominated George W.
va City, for District Judge, and
on, of Cedar Rapids, District-

DISTRICT GREENBACKERS.
Ia., Aug. 2.—The Greenbackers
Congressional District held their
at Mount Pleasant, and the Hon.
erman, of Keokuk, was nominated
sman.

NBACKERS OF THE NINTH DIS-
TRICT.
Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 2.—The Na-
nback Labor party of the Ninth
nal District held their convention
today, and nominated Dr. J. B.
Montgomery County, as candi-
ongress. Mr. Hatton was former-
rat, but has recently left that and
Greenback party. At the Con-
election two years ago this party
ing over 3,000 votes for their can-
prominent members of the party
have made a large gain since then
rict. What effect this nomination
in the other candidates it is diffi-
but it will draw more Democratic
blican votes. There is a possibil-
Democrats will indorse the nom-
Mr. Hatton, and, if so, affairs will
rably complicated.

T REACHED AT THE REPUBLICAN
NVENTION AT SIOUX CITY.
Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ITY, Ia., Aug. 2.—The Congres-
vention took seventy ballots and
until 9 a. m. tomorrow. The ex-
growing intense.

OHIO.

HOMPSON'S SALE OF THE DEMO-
FORCES TO THE SALOON INTER-
Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
US, O., Aug. 2.—It is becoming
reat here in Ohio that the sale of
ratic party recently made by John
son to the liquor-dealers will not
the approval of a large number of
element of the Buckeye Democra-
rs have been received in this city
t that many Democrats refuse thus
d, and as Democrats they do not
play second fiddle to the Liquor-
Association. The issue in the con-
tle is one between law and order on
and free whisky, free beer, and no
on the other. The people
State feel that the time
d when this question must be set-
ther the liquor-dealers should pay
portion of the taxes or whether
legitimate enterprises should be
h a view of putting money into the
of the brewers and protecting this
and caring for its victims in county
institutions.

WHEN IT IS CONSIDERED
e is one saloon in Ohio to every
it voters people begin to ponder
tion how long this thing can last.
time to act and adopt restrictive
? If forty-eight voters now support
keeper and his family, how long will
re forty or even thirty persons will
to do so? The business is so
e that other saloons are
springing into existence. Had the
been declared constitutional by the
Court there would not be over 7,000
in Ohio today, whereas there are

quor-dealers cry aloud against the
an party, and waif over their threat-
perty, and with a view rebuking

the Republican party for legislating against them.

THE SUNDAY LAW

and the observance of the Sabbath they denounce as an attack against their business. In this they have shown to the people of the State that the brewers' cry is one of self-interest. The Democrats, believing that through this free whisky, free beer, and no Sunday they might succeed in electing their State ticket, surrendered to this liquor interest in consideration of a subscription of $20,000 to the campaign fund.

The indications now are that there will be a large number of voters who have heretofore acted with the Prohibitionists will this year act with the Republicans, recognizing as they do that the liquor-dealers have arrayed themselves against the Republican party solely to seek to control the politics of the State.

SPEAKER KEIFER RENOMINATED.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 2.—At the Congressional Convention of the Eighth District held today at Springfield there was a large attendance and great interest manifested. The result of the primary elections last Saturday virtually decided the contest in favor of Speaker Keifer, and when the convention delegates came together there appeared to be a disposition on the part of Mr. Keifer's friends to avoid all references which might have a tendency to disturb the general good feeling which prevailed among the delegations from every county. Gen Kennedy abandoned all hopes Saturday night, and when his name was presented to the convention he took the stand and in a feeling speech withdrew as a candidate, pledging his warmest and best support to Speaker Keifer. He then requested that the nomination of Gen. Keifer be made by acclamation, which was done. Appreciating a renomination, Speaker Keifer had written a long letter, which was read to the convention, eliciting much favorable comment. The best of feeling prevailed during and after the convention.

THE WOMAN-SUFFRAGISTS.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 2.—The Woman's Suffrage State Convention had a moderate attendance today, with several prominent ladies from different parts of the country. Gideon T. Stewart, of Norwalk, presided, and the State association organized as follows: President, Gideon T. Stewart; Vice-President, Mrs. M. V. Langley, Cincinnati; Recording Secretary, Miss Kate I. Kelsey, Elyria; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Ada Langley, Cincinnati; Treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth Colt, Columbus; Executive Committee, Mrs. R. A. S. Janney of Columbus, Mrs. Laundon of Elyria, the Rev. T. J. Dozen of Wadsworth, Mrs. A. S. Brown of Athens, Mrs. H. L. Monroe of Xenia, Mrs. J. A. Poland, and Mrs. T. Gale of Columbus. The constitution and by-laws of 1869 were adopted, and a series of resolutions setting forth that suffrage follows taxation and an invitation to coöperation by all, irrespective of party. It was decided to organize the State by counties and townships, the same as the other parties. A letter was read from Lucy Stone of Boston, giving the progress of the work in different States.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 2.—The State Democratic Convention reassembled this morning at 9 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to complete the State ticket. Ellison Capers, of Greenville, was nominated for Superintendent of Education, and Arthur Manigault, the present Adjutant and Inspector-General, was renominated without opposition. The ticket is generally conceded to be a very strong one. The Committee on Platform and Resolutions reported the following platform, which was, after a short discussion, adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of South Carolina, in State Convention assembled, reaffirming the principles and declarations of the platforms of 1876 and 1879 and their continued devotion to the principles of the National Democratic party, and pledging that party their earnest coöperation and support, declares the following principles as formulative of the policy of the South Carolina Democracy in State and Federal affairs, and invite the aid and support of all good citizens in carrying them into effect:

1. Just legislation, impartial administration, equal laws, economy with efficiency in every department of the State Government.

2. As popular education is the bulwark of free institutions, liberal appropriations for public schools for the whole people.

3. Systematic efforts of the Republican party to obstruct reform and destroy good government in South Carolina by unconstitutional purposes the appointing power of the Federal Government is a standing menace to the people of this State and a growing danger to good citizenship in every part of the country. Federal officers of this State are made political infirmaries and training schools for the defeat of honest government in South Carolina.

4. The honest home-rule Democracy of South Carolina, representing the taxpayers of the State, and a majority of the whole people, invite and have a right to expect the sympathy and support of their fellow-countrymen in their strenuous efforts to preserve intelligence and equal administration of the Government.

5. The practice of packing juries in political cases in the United States courts of this State is a criminal violation of the inalienable right of every citizen to a fair trial by a jury of his peers.

6. The extension of the franchise as a political result of the late War has enlarged enormously the number of present and prospective voters requiring education in the public schools. The burden was increased while the ability of the State to bear it was diminished. The Federal Government, by liberal appropriations from the Treasury on the basis of illiteracy, should help the Southern States to cure the evil of non-intelligent suffrage. This National danger calls for National action and National aid.

7. Civil-service reform, appointments to minor offices under tests that will indicate the qualifications of the applicant, promotion by merit, fixed tenure of office, and no removals except for cause.

8. The black mailing of public servants under the guise of political assessments converts the Public Treasury to the extent of the contributions called for into the pamphlet fund for the advancement of the political party thus taxing the whole people for partisan purposes.

9. The present protective tariff robs the many for the benefit of the few. The duties on imports should be decreased, and an early repeal of the duty on cotton ties, on machinery used in the manufacture of cotton and wool, and on tools and agricultural implements will stimulate manufactures and be a welcome relief to the farmer and laborer.

10. It is most desirable that revenue taxation be abolished so soon as this can be accomplished without rendering permanent the existing protective tariff system. Rigid economy in the conduct of the Government will hasten the day when the tariff shall be as moderate as in the early days of the Republic, and the army of officeholders employed under the revenue laws be disbanded.

11. Public credit, National and State, must be religiously maintained.

12. In the conduct of affairs in this State the Democracy has been actuated by but one desire, and that is to promote the greatest good of the State. Only within the Democratic party and by party action can defective legislation be remedied without imperiling the safety and well-being of the State. Democratic unity is public safety and private security.

13. In the State, justice and equality for all to insure harmony and good-will between races; in the Union, no sectionalism in policy or feeling. An indissoluble Union of indestructible States. One flag, one country, one destiny.

Numerous unimportant resolutions were adopted, and at 1 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

GEORGIA.

TWO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTIONS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2.—Pledger, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, who was arrested last night while leading a mob for the purpose of breaking up the largest and most respectable caucus of delegates to the convention, gave bond during the night, and was rearrested at an early hour this morning, at the instance of Chop Morris, doorkeeper of the caucus, whom Pledger assaulted while forcing an entrance to the hall. He again gave bond. Before getting out of the arms of the law, however, the State Executive Committee held a meeting, at which a resolution passed calling the convention together at 12 in the rooms of the United States Court, for the purpose of effecting organization. The committee stated that Pledger had acted so disgracefully as to disqualify him from presiding at the opening of the convention. The deposed Chairman, upon giving bond, went to the State Capitol Building and called his friends together for the purpose of organizing. Only those holding passes from Pledger were admitted, and in consequence the attendance was small, composed of colored delegates, with the exception of half a dozen white faces.

THE OTHER FACTION

in the building opposit assembled at 12 and elected Louis M. Pleasants Chairman. This body was by far the more respectable looking, being composed largely of white men, many of them distinguished Republicans of this State, who for years past have taken no interest in their party, but who are now thoroughly interested in the interest of the Republican party of Georgia. These two wings have been in session all day, doing little, however. Pledger's friends claim that their leader has been imposed on by the syndicate, as they term the other faction, and they will never allow Gen. Longstreet, Favrow, and the Johnstons to control them. On the other hand,

THE LONGSTREET FACTION

speaks in very bitter terms of the action of Pledger and his friends in trying to break up the caucus. This afternoon a committee of five from each faction was appointed to see what could be done in the way of harmony. At a late hour tonight leading delegates say that the desired event is as far off as ever, and that no kind of settlement is in sight. The Longstreet faction offered to harmonize by making Thomas F. Johnston, of Savannah, Chairman of the State Central Committee. This was not listened to by the opposition, and here the matter rests.

NEBRASKA.

NEW QUESTIONS AT ISSUE IN STATE POLITICS.
Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 1.—What with "politics as are politics," the woman suffrage campaign, and a foreshadowing of a prohibition stumping of the State if the people will lend their ears to this also, Nebraska's political affairs promise to wax lively this fall.

A STATE OFFICER'S SLATE

has been made up and fractured half a dozen times already. The latest seen by your correspondent promise to retain its structure better. Discussing it today with one of the best-posted and shrewdest men in the State, whose name, were it mentioned, would be "confirmation strong," he said of the Republican candidates:

"The Governorship lies between Dawes, of Saline County, and Dinsmore, of Clay; it is too early to speak more certainly about either.

"Senator Morse, of Merrick County, stands the best show for Lieutenant-Governor. He was brought out a week ago. I do not regard 'Pop' Hastings as anything more than a figurehead to cover the bringing out of a real candidate.

"E. P. Roggin, of Lancaster, has a good show for Secretary of State.

The Attorney-Generalship is a plum that Mr. Bierbower, of Lincoln, the Hon. Isaac Powers, of Dakota, and District-Attorney Ries, of Saunders, are fixing their mouths for.

"White, of Saunders, Willard, of Lancaster, and Tomlin, of Furnas, are candidates for State Treasurer, and Tomlin is showing a great deal of strength. Dr. Kendall, as Commissioner of Lands and Buildings, and Wallichs, as Auditor, will be their own successors, according to custom, having had only one term. W. W. Jones is certain of a renomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction."

ASPIRANTS FOR CONGRESS

are numerous, but very few loom into strong prominence. The First District, which comprises both Lincoln and Omaha, has been the scene of a deal of active work since the Legislature declared the State. My political horoscopist said:

"I think that Church Howe is the only man deserving your attention in the First District. He is strong in the southern part of the district and has more friends in the northern part than any other who can be mentioned. You know his record—he has been for eight consecutive years a member of the Senate or the House. He has a War record, too, which will give him favor in the eyes of the G. A. R., whom Alexander, who wants the Governorship, and Thaver, who aspires to United States Senator Saunders' shoes, are bringing out in their full voting strength this year."

"Who else is there?"

"Well, John L. Webster, of Douglas, is a candidate. S. B. Galey, of Lancaster, is also turning his toes toward the halls of Congress, but he has been Mayor of Lincoln, which 'his quietus makes.' Ex-Representative Mitchell, of Otoe, will receive a complimentary vote.

"In the Second District Laird, of Adams, Post, of York, and Judge Gaslin, of Harlan, are running the Congressional race and Post has the inside track.

"The Third District is the stamping-ground for Valentine and Crounse. Valentine, the present Congressman, has the advantage tremendously and will be renominated. Crounse, the Collector of Internal Revenue, is fighting hard, but beside Val's advantages Crounse is 'a little stale,' in sporting parlance, having been in politics so long that he is regarded as a hack."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

This year, as THE TRIBUNE has already noted, Susan B. Anthony, Lillie Devereux Blake, and a host of the advocates of woman suffrage will mass their forces in Nebraska in a tremendous effort to carry it. That they will there is little doubt in the minds of those who have watched the agitation. The women-suffragists have had two campaigns and something of an organization for over two years, while the opposition is unorganized and so bitter that some of its attacks have made friends for the suffragists.

"How do you think it will work?" asked the correspondent of the horoscopist.

"It will work the same as I've seen it work in Wyoming," was the reply. "Most of the married women who vote will vote with their husbands. A few respectable married women will vote. Those who are disreputable will not turn out unless some man who is their friend is a candidate, and then you will see every last one of them at the polls. Woman suffrage will carry in Nebraska, but it will not affect the political complexion of the State one way or the other."

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 2.—According to promise, the Prohibitionists here addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Republican, Democratic, and Greenback State Central Committees on the subject of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State. The letter is quite explicit, and declares in substance that a failure to receive recognition from either party will result in an independent Prohibition party being formed at once.

THE ADDRESS

concludes as follows:

We therefore ask the delegates to the different party conventions to place in their party platforms a resolution favoring the submission to the people of an amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages within the State. This will take the question entirely out of partisan politics and place it in the hands of the people, irrespective of party or creed. We do not ask a declaration in favor of prohibition. We ask only a recognition of the principle that the people have a right to settle the question. Year after year thousands of our citizens have petitioned the Legislature. Year after year thousands more will continue to petition for the submission of this amendment until the question is settled by the sovereign power of the people. We sincerely hope that the political parties will favor the submission of this constitutional proposition, and thereby avoid all necessity for organization by the people independent of party lines to secure it. To declare in favor of submitting a prohibitory amendment is to recognize the inherent right of the people to govern. To refuse to favor submission is to deny the fundamental principles of our Government. The people of the State will await anxiously for the action of your conventions, and hope that it may be such as will affirm that in Nebraska we have a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

CIVIL SERVICE.

CONVENTION AT NEWPORT OF THE REFORMERS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—Attendance at the National Civil-Service Reform Association is unusually large. Among the prominent delegates present are George William Curtis, Carl Schurz, Sherman S. Rogers, Silas W. Burt, Charles Theodore Russell, Bancroft C. Davis, and Josiah Quincy Jr. The General and Executive Committee held a session with closed doors. After the executive session George William Curtis delivered an address which was a severe arraignment of President Arthur for the removal of competent officers. Fifty per cent of the officeholders whose terms expired during Arthur's Administration had been dismissed. The President's course had been such as to demand some radical reform. Curtis frequently spoke of the "President's party." The small appropriations for civil-service reform and

THE HEAVY AND NEEDLESS APPROPRIATIONS

for other purposes were sarcastically referred to. He hoped every candidate for Congress would be obliged to show his hand on civil-service reform before election. The conviction of Gen. Curtis for collecting political assessments was referred to to show the association was making progress. Jay Hubbell's attempt to collect assessments and the commotion occasioned by his circular was a theme of the discourse. Hubbell's "bull-dozing" was dwelt upon, and the remarks were appreciated by the hearers. The collection of assessments for political purposes was denounced. It was not a "voluntary contribution" asked. It was simply a threat that if officeholders did not pay they would lose their situation. No one dared to collect 2½ per cent of the salary of naval or army officers. It was claimed by

HUBBELL AND THE "PRESIDENT'S PARTY"

that none had been removed, but the speaker knew that removals had been and were being made for no other reason than that the places were wanted for others who were willing to cordially support the "machine." Now, in view of the expense of election, only rich men were asked to stand for office, and simply because they were willing to contribute for the honor conferred upon them. The tyranny of political assessments and the bulldozing of Government employés with families depending upon them for support were severely condemned. The civil-service reform work in Pennsylvania was referred to, and the untarnished record of the party in that State was pictured. The reform that could divide the State was the fire that would spread all over the land. It would shake the mountains, and if it threatened the party in one State it would do the same in all the States.

THE BOSSES IN THE KEYSTONE STATE

had been called to a halt. Political history was read to show that no one party was able to stand against the wishes of the masses. The movement in Pennsylvania was such that if not heeded by the parties it would yet construct parties. A feeling allusion was made to Senator Jenks, of Rhode Island, who fifteen years ago stood almost alone in his efforts for civil-service reform. No doubt was entertained by the speaker of the success of the cause, which was a just one. The yells of their enemies were a sign of victory. The best element of the press was disposed to give them fair play and represent their cause in its most favorable light.

When Curtis closed his eloquent story he was honored with an ovation and the thanks of the association.

Carl Schurz, Harris, Rogers, Vaughn, and Casset were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and a recess taken.

WISCONSIN.

KEYES THOUGHT TO BE A WINNING MAN THIS TIME.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 2.—The *State Journal* this evening authoritatively announces the withdrawal of Gen. Edward E. Bryant as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in this (the Third) district. This leaves Dane County solid for E. W. Keyes. There are 42 votes in the convention, of which 22 are necessary for a choice. Dane County has 14 of these, and requires but 8 more, 6 of which can doubtless be obtained for Keyes in Green County alone, to control the nomination. While his friends think he can easily cut into Hazelton in one of the other three counties, it certainly looks as though Keyes was the coming man. The nomination of Price in the Eighth Congressional District this afternoon, and the complete annihilation of Hans B. Warner, is regarded by politicians here as the positive political shelving of the latter for some time to come.

THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 2.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Eighth Wisconsin District, held in this city today, turned out a veritable lovefeast. The first informal ballot gave W. T. Price, of Black River Falls, 34 votes out of 72, whereupon the other candidates were all withdrawn and Price received the nomination, although, in accordance with an understanding between Price's friends and his opponents, the nomination was not made unanimous. Price made a strong speech of acceptance, in which he denounced machine politics, bossism, and political assessments, and declared his well-known temperance proclivities. The convention was harmonious throughout, and at its conclusion a resolution sustaining President Arthur's veto of the River and Harbor bill was laid on the table by a vote almost unanimous.

ARKANSAS.

THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 2.—Senator C. E. Mitchell, of Nevada County, one of the most prominent Democrats of the Fishback amendment wing in that county, and a member of the committee which investigated ex-State-Treasurer Churchill's books, today announced himself a candidate for Judge of the Ninth Judicial District in opposition to the Democratic nominee. The Republicans are making all combinations possible with Greenbackers and Independents, and as Mitchell leans to Greenbackism his candidacy doubtless means an attempt to consolidate those elements on him. A portion of this district is in the Second Congressional District, in which it is understood a Greenbacker is to be put in the field against the Democratic Congressman, Jones. Mitchell's prominence in the Democratic party heretofore makes his defection a subject of general comment.

MISSOURI.

FIFTH DISTRICT DEMOCRATS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 2.—The Democratic Convention for the Fifth Missouri District met in this city today and nominated Alexander Graves, of Lafayette, for Congress. The convention was a most exciting one throughout, and the nomination was made on the seventh ballot.

BUCKNER RENOMINATED.
To the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—The Democrats of the Seventh District of this State have renominated Judge A. H. Buckner for Congress, and passed resolutions asking for free salt and tariff reforms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 2.—The Democrats of the Second Congressional District of Mississippi at Oxford today renominated Van H. Manning.

IOLA, Kas., Aug. 2.—The Greenback Convention of the Second District of this State today renominated Col. M. F. Fennicum for Congress. Allen Williams was nominated as candidate at large.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—The Democrats of the Sixth District of Texas today nominated Oliver Willborn for Congress, after a bitter contest, during which the friends of Col. W. L. Crawford withdrew from the convention. It is said Crawford's adherents will not support Willborn.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 2.—Gen. J. J. Finlay has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Second District.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 2.—The Republican Convention of the Fourth District indorsed the candidacy of Thomas P. Devereux, Independent for Congress. The delegates from two counties bolted. They supported B. H. Cozart and J. R. Strayhorn, old-line Republicans.

YELLOW-FEVER.

It Makes Its Appearance at New Orleans—One Death Last Night.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 2.—A German cigarmaker named Johannes Stroh, two years in this country from Germany, died at 6 o'clock last night of yellow-fever at a point on Enghein street 250 feet distant from the house in which the English sailor, Forbes, who died of yellow-fever in the charity hospital, was sick in June last. This is the second case of yellow-fever in this city this summer. The deceased worked in Hornsheim's cigar factory on tobacco imported from Havana. The doctors are divided as to the germ centre in this case.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—One death from yellow-fever occurred here last night.

New Cases of Yellow-Fever at Matamoras.

LAREDO, Tex., Aug. 2.—In Matamoras today there were twenty-two new cases of yellow-fever and seven deaths. Brownsville reports six cases, but no deaths.

THE HAY-FEVER CLASS.

Mr. Thomas C. Clarke, the proprietor of the medicine known as Papillon, desires hay-fever sufferers to call upon him for all of the mixture that they may desire, free of charge, in order to test its curative qualities. His place is at Nos. 159 and 161 Lake street. He believes that it is the greatest relief, if not a positive cure, for this terrible disease yet discovered. THE TRIBUNE hay-fever expert has been experimenting with it and is using it, and he believes there is virtue in it. It is exceedingly soothing to the nasal mucous membranes, and can be freely used with a nasal douche or spray.

NEW YORK.

The Republican State Convention to Meet Sept. 20 at Saratoga.

Gen. Curtis' Fine Will Be Paid by the State Committee.

Death of George S. Leland, One of the Famous Hotelkeeping Family.

A Sensation on Wall Street by the Boom in Northwestern.

Arguments and Appeals Which the Tariff Commission Heard Yesterday.

REPUBLICAN POLITICS.

ACTION OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The Republican State Committee met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel today, only four of the thirty-three members being absent. Those not present were W. H. Leaveraft of the Third District, Joseph Mason of the Twenty-fourth District, Horace P. Bemis of the Twenty-ninth District, and Andrew Williams of the Eighteenth District. There were very few outsiders in attendance, and the business of the committee was transacted without excitement and scarcely any discussion. With the exception of members of the committee, the only Republicans of any prominence seen about the hotel were Congressman Richard Crowley, Gen. John P. Robinson of Binghamton, Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, Health-Officer Smith, and ex-Senator Birdsall. The committee was called to order a little after noon by Chairman P. Platt Carpenter, and a call of the roll showed all the members present except the four abovenamed, who sent substitutes, and A. P. Smith, of the Twenty-fifth District, who

MISTOOK THE TIME OF THE MEETING

and did not appear until the business of the committee was nearly finished. The attention of the committee was first given to the date of holding the State convention, and it was finally decided that it should be on the 20th of September. The vote on this question stood 18 to 14, which was regarded as indicating very nearly the strength of Gov. Cornell in the State Committee. Those who favor his renomination for Governor were all desirous of having the meeting early day for the convention. Most of them preferred Sept. 5, but it was finally agreed that when the committee came together they would propose the 13th. The opponents of Cornell's nomination, on the other hand, preferred a later date for the convention, and, although some of them favored the 27th, the 20th was finally agreed upon. It was

NOT STRICTLY A TEST VOTE

between the friends and opponents of the Governor, for two or three of the substitutes, it was said, voted differently from what the principals would have done had they been present; but it was the only vote cast by the committee which indicated in any way the preferences of its members on Gubernatorial candidates, and for that reason was watched with a deal of interest. There were three points brought forward and urged upon the committee as the places in which the convention should be held. These were Saratoga, Syracuse, and Rochester. When a vote was formally taken, Saratoga was selected, receiving 17 to 13 for Syracuse and 3 for Rochester. On the suggestion of Mr. Wheeler the committee voted unanimously to reimburse Gen. N. M. Curtis for his expenses in defending himself against the prosecution of the civil-service reformers, and to refund the $1,000 fine in case he should be finally compelled to pay it. The Executive Committee was authorized to audit Gen. Curtis' expenses.

AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT

of the committee the significance of its action, so far as candidates were concerned, was generally discussed. The prevalent opinion was to the effect that it indicated stronger opposition to the renomination of Gov. Cornell than was generally thought to exist, and that between this time and the convention there would be some lively work done in the way of canvassing for delegates. The opponents of the Governor talked of "big developments" in a few days, but gave no indication of what was to be expected. Some surprise was expressed by the Governor's friends because Michael Cregan and Cornelius Van Scott, of this city, and James D. Warren, of Buffalo, and others who were thought to be in favor of his renomination, and who have expressed such a preference very recently, voted against his supporters on the committee. Too much reliance, however, is not to be placed upon any action which the committee took as indicating a preference one way or the other.

IT IS CERTAIN

that there are members who voted against holding the convention in Saratoga, and on the 13th of September, who are not opposed to the renomination of Gov. Cornell, while there are others who voted for these two motions who cannot be relied upon to support his nomination as against some other candidate. Certain Stalwart friends of the President in this city have made an offer within the last two days to bring all the support of the Administration to any candidate whom the Half-Breeds may select, indicating that Congressman Wadsworth would be a satisfactory person. This offer, they said, was made in the interest of harmony in this State, and for the purpose of making it certain for the Republicans at the coming election.

OBITUARY MENTION.

DEATH OF GEORGE S. LELAND.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—George S. Leland, one of the proprietors of the Sturtevant House, who died in the hotel this morning after an illness of about four weeks, in the 54th year of his age, from inflammatory rheumatism, was one of the most popular of the popular Leland brothers, whose hotels have made them known from one end of the continent to the other. He was the son of Aaron P. Leland, and was born in Landgrove, Bennington County, Vt., Oct. 16, 1838. When George was a very small boy his father removed to Cleveland, O., and here he was educated. He was a born hotel-man, like most of the family, and in 1850, at the age of 13, he began his apprenticeship under his uncle, Simeon Leland, at the old Clinton Hotel, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets. He then went to the Metropolitan, and has since worked his way to the position of

ONE OF THE LEADING HOTEL-MEN OF THE COUNTRY,

identified with the great Leland interests from ocean to ocean. In 1871 the Sturtevant House was opened under the management of George D. and Lewis Leland, his brother, and the house they have since managed. Maj. Leland was married in 1873 to Miss Nan Ray. She lived but one year after her marriage, leaving her husband with an infant son. Last winter Maj. Leland started for Florida, hoping to destroy the disease from which he suffered. On the way he was prostrated, and lay sick for four weeks in Charleston, S. C. When able to be moved he went to the hot springs in Virginia, and here he gained immediate relief. Last spring he determined to try the springs again. He returned to the city on July 4 apparently much benefited. On that day he entertained the veterans of the war of 1812 at their annual dinner, attending personally to their comforts and seeing that all went right. This was the last work of his active life.

NORTHWESTERN.

A GENUINE SENSATION IN WALL STREET.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Wall street was treated to a sensation today in the large and sudden advance in the prices of the stock of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. The common stock opened at 138, against 137¾ on Tuesday night, and soon afterward began to advance. It was not until the last hour, however, that the greatest part of the day's improvement was made. Then the common stock shot upward almost without reaction, ending at 148, the highest price of the day, and a gain of 10¼ from Tuesday. The transactions in the common stock amounted to 18,600 shares, and were exceeded in amount by those of only six other stocks. The preferred stock sold only to the amount of 1,705 shares, but in the last hour its price advanced from 160¾ to 165, against 153 on Tuesday night, and 153¾ at the opening yesterday.

THE REMARKABLE MOVEMENT IN THIS STOCK

set the tongues of street-gossips waggin The rise was more notable on account of its taking place in the face of a general market that with few exceptions ended below the final figures of Tuesday. Various theories were advanced in explanation of the movement. The stock is given to the habit of performing exploits like that of today about twice a year. These generally turn out to be the result of manipulations by a "pool" or combination of speculators, but they have always been accompanied by reports that a distribution of a stock or scrip dividend was to be made to stockholders. Today the same reports were received. It was said that the Executive Committee had recently recommended the distribution in stock of the company's surplus. Rumor had it that the preferred stockholders would receive 40 per cent and the common stockholders 40 per cent of this "surplus."

THE AMOUNT OF THE SURPLUS

was said by some to be about $18,000,000. So far as could be traced these reports derived their inspiration from speculative sources.

M. L. Sykes, Vice-President of the Chicago & Northwestern Company, in this city, said tonight that, so far as he knew, there had been no meeting of Directors or officers to consider the question of declaring a scrip or stock dividend, no conferences, no talk, nor anything to indicate a change in the policy of the company. If there was any foundation for the stories the facts would have to come from Chicago, where the President's office was. At the same time it would be strange if the New York office did not know of such a development as the one reported if it had been discussed or decided upon. He knew nothing of any intention to issue new stock or scrip to the stockholders.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Albert A. Tope, of Boston, made a statement today before the Tariff Commission at Long Branch as to the discrimination made against the bycicle business by the existing tariff. A communication was laid before the commission from John Baird & Sons, of Philadelphia, complaining of differential duties on marble statuary between that executed by Americans abroad and that executed by foreigners, and recommending a uniform rate on all statuary; also from A. Klipstein, of Philadelphia, recommending that all dye stuffs and chemicals used in calico printing, or in making paper, soap, or glass, or in bleaching and other industries, to be put on the free list; also from G. T. Hale, of Charleston, W. Va., in favor of retaining the present duty on salt; also from J. F. Schoellkopf Jr., of Buffalo, on the subject of aniline dyes, and in favor of specific duty.

ITEMS.

THE "PLUNGER."
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—At the rooms of the Monmouth Park Racing Association today it was said that the decision in the case of James Kelly, the bookmaker, against Francis T. Walton, otherwise known as the "Plunger," will not be rendered for a day or two. Horsemen and betting-men throughout the city impatiently await the decision of the committee. Mr. Walton's friends say that he has no reason to fear that he will be "ruled off," and Mr. Walton has no hesitation in saying that Mr. Kelly failed to prove his charges. On the other hand, the friends of Mr. Kelly say that the testimony offered by Mr. Kelly was of such a nature that the Executive Committee must "rule off" the "Plunger."

ACCIDENT IN AN ELEVATOR.

The main shaft in one of the great Hudson River elevators snapped, and an immense rubber beit that runs from the basement to the top story thrashed the floors, striking fire in passing through the openings. The damage is several thousand dollars. Repairs that are necessary will take two weeks.

THE IGNITION OF FLOUR-DUST.
To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The burning of Hecker's flour-mills is attributed to a spark from the "smutter" igniting flour-dust.

GOLD EXPORTS.

The gold exports today amounted to $1,250,000.

A DOUBLE CHILD.

A Woman in Bordentown, N. J., Gives Birth to a Child with Two Heads, Four Arms, and Four Legs.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 2

The Tribune.

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McVicker's Theatre.
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Exposition Building.
Lake Front, foot of Adams street. Theo. Thomas Summer-Night Concerts.

Baum's Pavilion.
Twenty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue. Mahn's Comic Opera Company. "Bells of Corneville."

Battery "D" Armory.
Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Engelhardt's Marine Curiosities, Century-Plant, Indians, etc.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 235, F. & A. M.—187 EAST Kinzie-st.—Stated communication Friday evening, Aug. 4, at 8 o'clock. Members of Covenant are hereby notified to attend, as business of the utmost importance will come before the lodge, and it is the duty of every member to be present. By order of
H. M. PACKHAM, W. M.
GEO. A. WAIT, Secretary.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.

OCCASIONAL rains, followed by clearing weather, for the Upper Lake region today.

SPEAKER KEIFER was yesterday renominated by acclamation by the Republican Congressional Convention of the Eighth Ohio District.

THE withdrawal of Gen. Bryant as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Third Wisconsin District leaves Dane County with its 14 votes solid for E. W. Keyes, who is in the field as a candidate. Eight more votes are required to nominate, and it is said there is little doubt that these will be secured by Keyes. W. T. Price, of Black River Falls, was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighth Wisconsin District.

IT is stated that the Chicago police have been to special pains to make out a dog directory, and already have the names of the owners of over 20,000 dogs, the result of the labors of a month. If so, the efficiency of the force has improved greatly since this spring, when it took them several weeks to make out a directory of a dozen odd gaming-houses and their owners. But possibly if the dogs could cast Democratic votes the census of them would have been less accurate and much slower in the making.

THE Republicans of the Sixteenth Illinois Congressional District yesterday unanimously nominated Judge E. B. Green, of Mount Carmel, as their candidate for Representative. The nomination is one of the best that could have been made. Judge Green's recognized ability as a lawyer and a speaker will make the canvass very active and interesting, with an excellent prospect of relegating to the political cemetery the antiquated mummy whom the Democrats have resurrected for their standard-bearer in the Sixteenth.

THERE had been 750 ballots and no nomination when the Twelfth District Democratic Convention at Mount Sterling concluded last evening to take another sleep over the Congressional nomination. The 750th was precisely like the first ballot, though there had been many intervening variations, and so far as any tangible progress was concerned the convention might as well have adopted a witty suggestion made under somewhat similar circumstances a few weeks ago—skipped 250 ballots and called the next one the 1,000th.

"THE honest home-rule Democracy of South Carolina," as they modestly style themselves in their resolutions, met yesterday at Columbia and nominated a State ticket and adopted a platform. The home-rule idea is conspicuously set forth in the platform, which asserts that the party representing the taxpayers of the State has the right to expect the sympathy and support of the rest of the country in its attempt to bulldoze, tissue-ballot, and count itself into power from year to year. In this way only, we are told, can be secured that "Democratic unity" which "is public safety and private security."

THE Mayor announces that during his absence the pardoning power will be exercised by Superintendent Felton, of the House of Correction. By the charter the power of releasing persons imprisoned for a violation of city ordinances is vested in the Mayor. It cannot be delegated by him to any one, and can only be exercised during his absence by an acting Mayor. For Mr. Harrison to leave behind him a lot of pardons signed in blank would be lax and improper, and for the Superintendent to release a prisoner before he had served out his fine would be illegal. But why pardon any for a month or so? Let the pardon-broking Aldermen have a vacation, as well as the Mayor.

THE defense in the star-route trial made an unfortunate choice of a witness when they called to the stand yesterday Mr. A. C. Buel, a Washington journalist, whose reputation would be classed as unsavory if nothing more damaging than his own admissions could be charged against it. It appeared from the testimony of Buel that Brady has been a silent partner in one or two newspapers which, in return, for Brady's financial backing, have rendered vigorous service to the star-route defendants by publishing most malignant and abusive attacks upon the counsel for the Government, the court, and the witnesses for the prosecution. Buel was put on the stand to contradict the testimony of Walsh, and as showing his animus as a witness Mr. Merrick read to the jury a number of articles written and printed by Buel. The defense squirmed under this operation of the journalistic boomerang, and tried to prevent the reading of the articles, but they were held by the court to be relevant and admissible as bearing upon the witness' motives and leanings. The money spent by Brady for this kind of newspaper support is likely to turn out a bad investment.

THE regular appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, will be in round numbers $293,000,000. From this amount must be deducted about $44,000,000 on account of the Post-Office Department, which almost pays for itself out of its current revenues. The appropriations, minus this sum, will be $249,000,000. The permanent annual appropriations not included in the above are estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury as follows:

Interest on the public debt	$ 65,000,000
Sinking fund	45,611,714
Refunding, etc.	7,514,100
Collecting customs	5,500,000
Miscellaneous	2,577,125
	$126,202,939

The total expenses of the Government for the fiscal year, including ordinary and permanent appropriations, will be, therefore, $375,000,000. The total revenues are estimated at $410,000,000. The nominal surplus will consequently be $35,000,000. But this is exclusive of the sinking fund, which is merely a fiction of bookkeeping. Including the sinking fund the surplus will be $80,600,000.

ENGLAND still insists upon the withdrawal of the Sultan's moral support from Arabi as a condition precedent to the landing of Turkish troops in Egypt. Remembering that the last public recognition of Arabi by the Sultan was in the form of a decoration, England is determined that the next public recognition shall be in the form of a proclamation declaring Arabi a rebel and an outlaw. In the conference yesterday at Constantinople Lord Dufferin said that while England would welcome Turkey's aid in the restoration of order and the maintenance of the Khedive's authority as the rightful ruler of Egypt, the proclamation of Arabi as a rebel must precede the acceptance of such aid. The Turkish representative stated the position of his Government to be unchanged on this point, the Porte insisting that the proclamation would be ineffectual and tend rather to aggravate than improve the situation unless it should be made public in Egypt simultaneously with the landing of the Turkish expedition. Meanwhile the relation of Russia to the conference remains uncertain, and decisive action in any direction seems to be impossible.

CONGRESS OVERRIDES THE VETO.

Both Houses of Congress yesterday passed the River and Harbor bill over the President's veto. The vote in the House was—yeas 122, nays 59, or one more than the necessary two-thirds. The vote in the Senate was—yeas 41, nays 16, or three more than the required two-thirds. Senator Logan called attention to the fact that the result in both Houses was obtained by pairing. Members paired against the bill counted no more than members paired in its favor. But two-thirds of each House being needed to pass a bill over a veto, each negative vote was worth two affirmative votes. If members who pretended to be opposed to the bill had been sincere in their affectation of honesty, or if the spirit in accordance with which the pairs were made had been observed by both sides, the bill would have been defeated.

The fact that the bill has passed both Houses over the veto and is now a law does not change its character. It is a long time since a two-thirds vote of Congress was a testimonial of virtue in regard to any measure. The bill is not better or worse today than it was yesterday or the day before. It is still a log-rolling measure, squandering millions of money in little creeks and bayous; stimulating the public appetite for plunder; encouraging and rewarding members whose sole ambition is to get money out of the Treasury for selfish purposes, individualizing localities at the expense of the Nation; and sinking the great ends of legitimate internal improvements in a slough of jobbery and corruption.

We do not envy the Northern members who have voted for this bill the greeting they will have from their constituents. Outside of the Solid South, where the old flag is not loved unless "appropriations" are stamped upon its face, there are not many Congressional districts where the River and Harbor bill, taking the bad with the good, will be applauded. Few Northern constituencies certainly can be gratified by it, for there are few Northern constituencies that do not lose by it more than they gain. The Solid South, owing to the persistence of its Senators and Representatives, is the chief beneficiary of the bill. This will appear from the following table showing the appropriations allotted to each of the sixteen ex-slave States exclusive of the Lower Mississippi River appropriations:

Alabama	$ 210,000	Missouri	440,000
Arkansas	118,000	North Carolina	448,000
Delaware	238,000	South Carolina	375,000
Florida	209,000	Tennessee	276,500
Georgia	476,000	Texas	882,500
Kentucky	256,000	Virginia	275,500
Louisiana	111,000	West Virginia	241,000
Maryland	523,000		
Mississippi	68,500	Total	$5,115,000

In the above table one-half of the cost of improving the Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City is charged to the State of Missouri. The appropriation for improving the Mississippi River from the head of the passes to Cairo, Ill., is $4,125,000. All of this sum is properly chargeable to the South. It includes appropriations for the "harbors" of New Orleans, Natchez, Memphis, and Vicksburg. Very little, if any, of the appropriation will be used for the legitimate improvement of the navigation of the river. If the cost of the Lower Mississippi improvement be added to the other local appropriations for the South the total share of the plunder carried off by that section will be $9,240,000, or one-half the whole amount of the bill. Yet the South contains but one-third of the population of the Union, and pays but one-fifth of the taxes. By what right does it claim one-half of the river and harbor appropriations?

In spite of the action of Congress the President has reason to be satisfied with the veto message. None of his arguments has been met or overcome by the votes of members. The veto was based on high constitutional grounds. The President's principal objection to the bill was that it contained appropriations for purposes not "of common defense or general welfare, and which would not promote commerce among the States." Congress derives all its right to make appropriations for internal improvements from the enumerated powers granted to it by the Constitution: (1) To levy and collect taxes to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. (2) To regulate commerce among the several States.

No party has defended or advocated appropriations of public money for merely local purposes. When such appropriations have been made they have been disguised or concealed by being associated with others of undoubted merit. The great evil of the River and Harbor bill is that it carries so many of these local improvements on the back of worthier enterprises. If there were no River and Harbor bill there would have to be independent appropriations for the principal harbors of the country, and for the great National highways such as the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. But it cannot be imagined that Cheesequake Creek, New Jersey, or Mispillian Creek, Delaware, or the Great Pedee River, South Carolina, or Peas Creek, Florida, or a hundred other like streams would be deemed worthy of improvement by the General Government if each were to be considered separately.

Whatever members of Congress may think or say of the veto, they may be sure that it will be cordially approved by the people. If there are any Congressmen so feeble or faithless that they have no higher claims upon their constituents than those which are presented in this bill, it is sincerely to be hoped that they will be retired to private life. In that event the veto will confer a secondary benefit which possibly was not anticipated by the President when he sent it in.

The passage of the bill will have one good result: it will hasten the day of adjournment. The people have no other boon to ask of Congress at this session but that it shall pass the appropriation bills as speedily as possible and adjourn.

THE DEMOCRATIC STRADDLE IN INDIANA.

The Indiana Democrats met at Indianapolis yesterday and nominated candidates for Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, and Clerk of the Supreme Court. They also adopted a series of resolutions. The resolution relating to the prohibitory amendment was the most important act of the convention. It is as follows:

The Democratic party is now as it has always been opposed to all sumptuary legislation, and it is especially opposed to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Indiana known as the prohibitory amendment, and we are in favor of the submission of said proposed amendment, as well as all the other proposed amendments, to the people, according to the provisions of the Constitution for its own amendment, and the people have the right to oppose or favor the adoption of any or all the amendments at all stages of their consideration, and any submission of a constitutional amendment to a vote of the people should be at a time and under circumstances most favorable to a full vote, and therefore should be at a general election.

This resolution has on its face evident marks of the handiwork of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, the Chairman of the committee which reported it, and it fully sustains his reputation for double-dealing and evasion. The question before the people of Indiana up to this time has been whether the prohibitory amendment should be submitted to a popular vote or not. Parties have divided and candidates have been nominated on that issue. It was expected that the Legislature would be chosen with reference to it. But Mr. Hendricks saw that if the Democratic party permitted itself to be fully identified with one side or the other the Republicans would elect a majority of both branches of the Legislature.

There were many Democrats, constituting a respectable minority of the party, in favor of submission. They insisted upon having a resolution to that effect embodied in the platform. On the other hand, there was another wing of the party, including all the liquor interest (useful not only for the votes it controls but for its contributions to the campaign funds), which was opposed to prohibitory legislation of any kind or to the consideration of the question by the Legislature. The differences between these factions seemed to be irreconcilable. There was possibly but one man in the United States who would have attempted to meet the views of both. That man was Thomas A. Hendricks, whose ability in espousing opposite sides of the same question at the same time long ago gained for him the title of "The Great American Straddler." It remained for Mr. Hendricks to declare that the Democratic party of Indiana was bitterly hostile to prohibitory legislation of any kind, but in favor of having a constitutional amendment looking to the prohibition of the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors submitted to the people.

The Indiana resolution undoubtedly exhibits a certain quality of adroitness and cunning, but we shall be very much surprised if it has the effect which its authors anticipate for it. It will repel many voters on both sides. Advocates of the amendment will not be pleased by the announcement that the Democratic party is unalterably opposed to its adoption. Opponents of the amendment will be irritated by the declaration that the Democratic party is in favor of submitting it to the people. The vote of a Legislature in favor of submitting such an amendment to the people is of itself a form of coercive teetotal legislation. It has hitherto been so interpreted by the anti-prohibition voters and their newspapers. The action of the Iowa and Kansas Legislatures in submitting such amendments was roundly denounced by the German press as a menace to personal liberty. In such matters *the right of the majority to rule is not admitted.* What will be thought of the Indiana Legislature if, with the full consent of the Democratic members, it shall follow the precedent set in Iowa and Kansas?

Mr. Hendricks has again overreached himself. He has attempted to do too much. He has trifled with the convictions of both sides, and in so doing has shown that neither he nor his party has any abiding principles on this important question. His political cowardice is very characteristic. He has never failed to show it when any great question calling for an honest and direct statement of his views has arisen. But as shuffling and duplicity have never helped him in the past, so they will be of no service to his party in Indiana during the pending campaign. He has simply thrown the prohibition question out of court for this year. If both parties declare in favor of submitting the amendment, what question in relation to it remains to be tried by the people before it is submitted? Evidently none. The decisive vote has not been postponed by this action. It has simply been agreed that there shall be such a vote, and that all the preliminaries shall be regarded as settled. So the opponents of coercive teetotalism have been abandoned by the Democratic party before the lines of battle have been formed or the first gun fired.

NAVY PRIZE-MONEY.

The idea of Senator Logan to do away in future with prize-money for the navy is one which under our military legislation commends itself to every impartial mind. The question was many times asked during the Rebellion why the navy was allowed the value of its captures, while the army received nothing but hard knocks for the enemy's property which fell into its possession. This question has never been been satisfactorily answered. The hardship and exposure the army underwent, the risks it ran, were immeasurably greater than those incurred by the navy. Besides, our army was filled by men who, from motives of patriotism, had sacrificed every business interest to answer the country's call, and who left the ranks at the close of the War bankrupt in business and so shattered in health as to deprive them in future of the power to make suitable livings for themselves and families. Many, very many, of these, if the rule of prize-money had been allowed to them as it was to the navy, would, by the captures which their courage and bravery enabled them to make, and for which they received little else besides their small pittance of pay than perhaps wounds and loss of limbs, have emerged from the War with some substantial reward for their devotion to the country's interests. There were few in the navy who were not benefited in pocket by the war—many to such an extent that their receipt of prize-money made them really wealthy. There are, we believe, a number of naval officers who received large amounts of prize-money for captures during the Rebellion which were almost solely due to the army, and in the accomplishment of which the naval force present took but a minor part. They are enabled to live in luxury, while those of the army who participated in the danger have nothing to show for it but the consciousness that they performed well the duty for which they volunteered.

Our custom on this subject differs from that of Great Britain, from which most of our military laws were originally derived. By the English rule, property captured on land during a war legally becomes the property of the Crown, but such property is always sold and the proceeds divided pro rata among the captors. If any of it is used by the Government it is appraised at its proper valuation and the Government pays to the captors the amount thus fixed upon. For example, at the close of the Peninsular war the Duke of Wellington reported that more than $5,000,000 worth of property had been captured from the French by his army and used in Government service, and the claim was paid by the British Government. In other European countries the same thing holds. Each has its own method of dividing the proceeds of captured property among the members of its land forces, but in each the principle of allowing booty, as it is called, to the army is as fully recognized as that of awarding prize-money to the navy.

In legislating for our army Congress has never acknowledged this principle. On the contrary, it has always required that the proceeds of property captured from an enemy on land should be turned into the Treasury. It has, however, sanctioned it for the navy. Surely no such allowance should be necessary to incite our navy to do its duty. The army has never received it. It has succeeded in performing the work required of it without such reward, and why have we not the right to expect the same from the navy? Either the allowance of prize-money should be taken from the navy or it should also be granted to the army. Let them both stand upon the same footing in all such matters.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR VOTES.

An analysis of the votes by which the River and Harbor bill was passed over the veto yesterday shows that in the House parties were about evenly divided for and against it. The House voted as follows:

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Total.*
Yea	67	55	122
Nay	32	27	59
Total	99	82	181

More Republicans than Democrats voted against the bill; and, in proportion to the relative numbers of the two parties, as many Democrats as Republicans voted for it. The vote in the House on concurring in the report of the Conference Committee July 27 was, yeas 111, nays 82; total, 193, or twelve more than were cast yesterday. Thirty-nine Republicans and forty-three Democrats then voted against the bill. It is evident there was some vigorous dodging yesterday.

In the Senate the vote was as follows:

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Total.*
Yea	18	23	41
Nay	13	3	16
Total	31	26	57

More Democrats than Republicans voted for it, and four times as many Republicans as Democrats voted against it. In view of the veto sent in by a Republican President and the votes in both Houses, it is not too much to call the bill a Democratic measure. The appropriations for the Solid South accomplished the purpose for which they were intended.

A further examination of the votes of yesterday indicates that a number of Representatives and Senators were not above pretending to be opposed to the bill when it was in no danger of being defeated, but were secretly in favor of it. In the House July 26, on a motion to concur in the report of the Conference Committee, 111 votes were cast in the affirmative and 82 votes in the negative. The negative votes were presumably given by members who knew their own minds. The bill was then in form as it went to the President. Yet the following Republicans who voted against agreeing to the conference report and sought to get a fictitious reputation for honesty among their constituents hastily retreated from this position and voted to pass the bill over the veto as soon as it seemed to be in real danger: Burrows, of Michigan; Dawes, Rice, Ritchie, and Taylor, of Ohio. The following Democrats, who were in favor of retrenchment and reform July 26 were in favor of "the old flag and an appropriation" Aug. 2: Clements, of Georgia; Hatch, of Missouri; Mills, of Texas; House, McMillin, and Simonton, of Tennessee. Twelve Republicans and fourteen Democrats who voted against agreeing to the conference report were conveniently absent or paired when the question of passing the bill over the veto was called up for consideration. Each pair of a negative vote was as good as two affirmative votes; yet some of the original opponents of the job made pairs with full knowledge of this fact. Deuster, of Milwaukee, and Wilson, of West Virginia, who voted against the bill when it first passed the House, promptly voted to pass it over the veto.

Even the Senate did not escape a similar display of demagogy. Call, of Florida, and Jackson, of Tennessee, who voted against the bill when it passed the Senate, rushed to its rescue when their votes were needed. Mitchell, Chilcott, Plumb, Harris, Beck, and Lapham were paired against the bill, giving two votes for one; and it is no compliment to their intelligence to suppose that they did not know what the effect of their action would be.

CONSCIENCE IN POLITICS.

Mr. John Bright in his long and useful public service, now covering a period of forty years in Parliament and the Ministry, has done many honorable and commendable things, but nothing more honorable and commendable than his retirement, not alone as affects his own reputation, but as furnishing an example worthy of imitation, though there is no danger that it will be followed to any considerable extent. It will be remembered that the occasion of Mr. Bright's retirement was his disagreement with the Egyptian policy of the Government. He remained in the Ministry until the last moment, until English guns had opened upon Alexandria, and then retired; but before doing so explained his reasons to the House of Commons in a few terse sentences, which every politician ought to frame and hang up conspicuously for reference.

Mr. Bright's speech was both a satisfactory, though most unusual, defense of his course, and an arraignment of the policy of the Government. The arraignment lies in the following words: "The moral law is intended not only for individual life but for the life and practice of States in their dealings with one another. I think that in the present case there has been a manifest violation both of international law and of the moral law, and therefore it is impossible for me to give my support to it." It required courage for Mr. Bright to stand up in the House of Commons and make this statement at a time when the news of the British bombardment had wakened the popular military pride, had merged all differences of opinion in that uprising of popular patriotism which always follows the actual news of battle, and had brought all parties to the support of the Government. But the fact that the English war vessels were bombarding the Egyptian forts and that the Egyptian gunners were firing upon the English flag did not alter the character of the war. It was none the less a violation of international law in precipitating war while a conference called by England herself was deliberating upon the situation, and in attacking a nation upon a pretext that was not based on any treaty stipulation. It was none the less a violation of moral law, none the less the attack of a mighty Power upon a weak one, none the less an assault whose ultimate purpose is to place the mighty Power's agents in position where they can aid her to strip the little and weak one.

Convinced that the Government was violating both international and moral law, Mr. Bright might still have remained in office a passive spectator and kept silent. His official duties, which were merely matters of form, did not bring him into close connection with the actual operations of the Ministry as affecting Egypt. In point of fact, he had remained passive until the news came that the first gun had been fired. Then, said Mr. Bright, "I asked my calm judgment and my conscience what was the part I ought to take. They pointed it out to me, as I think, with an unerring finger, and I am endeavoring to follow it." Probably no other utterance in Mr. Bright's long and honorable career will strike the political world with such astonishment as this. It will hardly be believed by politicians, it certainly will not be comprehended. "Judgment and conscience"! Singular guides nowadays in forming decisions! He would be a bold man who should rise in the American Congress and announce that his conscience had made suggestions to him. There may be men who have acted upon their judgment, perhaps with doubts as to their sanity, but where are those who have personal consciences in their constituency and feel beholden to them? It would be a time of singular purity and exaltation in politics should men submit themselves to their inward monitors, and yet it might occasion extreme confusion were such a test of conduct to be followed. The exodus from offices would be appalling, and it might be difficult ever to fill them again. Perhaps, therefore, it is better to admire Mr. Bright in his solitary grandeur than to urge his example for general imitation in these conscienceless days. All the same, however, Mr. Bright out of the Ministry is a nobler figure than Mr. Gladstone in it. The plain old Quaker, always the leader in every battle for humanity and human rights, retiring from an exalted and honorable office and holding it beneath consideration, if it must be occupied at the cost of his personal honor and morality, has again commended himself to the respect and love of the world, however strange his conduct may appear to politicians or however plain and old-fashioned he may appear amid the pomps and pageantries and military uproar of an unjust war.

OUR NATIONAL TRADE.

The shipments of wheat from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore on Monday last were something in excess of 1,000,000 of bushels, and the sales of wheat in Chicago yesterday for shipment to the seaboard were equal to two cents a bushel in advance of Monday's prices. The indications all point to the fact that the demand for wheat from this quarter has begun, and promises to be vigorous and continued. The knowledge that the wheat is to be had has been promptly followed by the demand for it from those who want it.

During the last eight months the so-called "balance of trade" has been severely against us, caused by an increased volume of imports and a great decline of exports, and to this has been added a constant export of gold, in place of the import of the same coin in 1881. The change in the character of the trade between 1880-'81 and 1881-'82 may be thus seen by comparison:

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS.

1881	$288,545,178
1882	283,800,791
Increase of imports	$ 45,255,613

GOLD AND SILVER.

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1881	$30,033,739	$ 6,501,673
1882	2,082,694	38,841,766
Increase of merchandise imports	$45,255,613	
Degrease in import of coin	28,000,000	
Increase in export of coin	32,000,000	
Decrease in exports of produce	36,000,000	

These figures are to the close of July, and these items indicate how great the change has been. We have been drawing dry goods instead of gold, and shipping gold instead of breadstuffs and provisions. Even on the 2d of August about a million of dollars of gold was sent abroad.

With the 1st of August, however, begins generally the shipment of the new crop of wheat, and, as we have already noticed, the shipment of wheat Monday from the three Atlantic ports was equal to 1,000,000 of bushels. The sales here for immediate shipment to the seaboard, and for shipment during August and September, promise, as we stated yesterday, notwithstanding the bountiful character of the crop, to equal all of the wheat crop of 1882 that can be brought hither and forwarded in that time. Large as the crop promises to be, there seems no question that there will be a demand for every bushel that can be spared.

The large surpluses which this country had to sell for several years preceding 1881, with the good prices obtained, blessed the agricultural industry directly, and the whole country as a consequence, with a prosperity which was all the more grateful because of the industrial and financial depression dating back to 1873-'74 and continuing for some years later. The long series of years when this country was building up a debt and paying for it with all the coin in the land was brought to a close, and the farms of the land at last were able to reverse that tide. Though every branch of the Government had been for years levying substantially an export tax on agricultural products and making farm, forest, and mines contribute to building up the protected mills, factories, and furnaces, the cottonfield and the farmyard at last found a market from which they brought back merchandise and revenue, and, in addition, foreign dealers with their gold. During those few years there were brought back to the United States a great mass of American bonds held abroad, on which the shipment of interest was arrested, but there was poured into this country a supply of gold hitherto unprecedented.

The comparative shortage in the agricultural products of 1881 afforded the country a smaller surplus for export, and the difference in volume of what we sold to go abroad is shown in the reduced values of those exports and in the diminished amount of gold sent hither. It is possible, further, that our deficiency in produce exports was to some extent supplied by shipments hence of American securities.

The 1st of August, 1882, begins perhaps a restoration of our sale of an increased surplus of breadstuffs, and, should the corn crop meet the later expectations of the more sanguine, of a liberal surplus of provisions also. At all events, despite our increased importation of merchandise, it is possible the flight of gold may be arrested, and we shall receive some of the store of that commodity which the less favorable trade of the year just closed has carried away.

The new fiscal year, therefore, has a promise that the depression in our National trade will be overcome, and that with an increased sale of exports will terminate even the appearance of any financial disturbance. What the country needs most seriously is such an adjustment of our tariff that our manufacturers, instead of being limited and confined to the mere production for local trade, will become manufacturers on a larger scale; that with cotton growing at the doors of the factories, with cheap food, with unlimited internal transportation, and inexhaustible fuel, the United States should employ its labor and its machinery in the production of manufactures for the world's markets, and then, with the combined surplus of our factories and of our farms, duplicate the National profit which is now the work of agriculture alone.

THE special correspondent of the New York *World*, who has recently been traveling through Utah, if he were not sent there with instructions to place the Mormons in as favorable a light as possible before its readers has evidently been most egregiously befooled by the Mormons themselves and led into some remarkable errors. In one of his recent letters this correspondent printed the following document, which has been sent all over the country by telegraph, with the statement that it was a standing public notice in Salt Lake, and it is dwelt upon as a law of the church:

NOTICE TO ALL.

If there are any persons in this city who are destitute of food, let them be who they may, if they will let their wants be known to me, privately or otherwise, I will see that they are furnished with food and lodging until they can provide for themselves. The Bishops of every ward are to see that there are no persons going hungry.
EDWARD HUNTER,
Presiding Bishop of the Mormon Church.

The Salt Lake *Tribune*, however, takes the wind completely out of this attempt to advertise Mormon charity and generosity, and shows not only an absence of Mormon charity to the public at large, but within the secret circles of its own sect. It shows that no notice of the kind above is known in Salt Lake at all, and that there is no such rule of the church. So far is the real condition of things from this, there are numerous destitute Mormons, brutally neglected by their own church and depending upon Gentiles to keep them from want, while people who wander about the city seeking alms never apply to the tithing-office or Mormon Bishops without meeting with a gruff refusal. The only appeals made by the Mormon authorities are for tithes, for contributions to the emigration fund, to temple funds, to funds for the relief of Bishops, and to funds for the support of Mormons who have violated the laws of the United States. The *Tribune* closes its vigorous protest against the *World's* Mormon advertisement as follows: "The neglect, squalor, and suffering which Mormons have had to endure when left to the tender mercies of their own brethren is something appalling, and the history of instances of these form some of the most harrowing and revolting chapters in the common life of the people." The *World* man must try some other dodge to impress the country with the beauties of the Mormon character.

ONE of the most striking of the numerous tables issued by the Bureau of Statistics on the subject of immigration shows the decrease of late years, both absolutely and comparatively, in the arrivals from Ireland. In 1851 these had reached their greatest abundance, the number being 221,253. Thirty years later, in 1881, they had fallen to less than a third—to 70,909 in the greatest of all immigration years. In 1877 they had dropped to only 15,791, or to less than one in sixteen of the amount a quarter of a century before. In the two years 1851 and 1852 nearly 400,000 Irish landed in this country; but such heavy draughts on the population of the island at last had their effect, and the tremendous outflow fell off in quantity. Another fact of interest on this subject, much less generally known (says the New York *Sun*), is that during the last thirty years the immigration from England has as steadily increased as that from Ireland has fallen off. In 1851 the immigration from Ireland was more than 250 times as great as that from England; but in 1881 the English immigration was more than 5,000 larger than the Irish. In forty years our English immigration has increased from only 147 in a year to 76,547. Once more, while in the long period from 1820 to 1860 the Irish immigration was more than twice as great as that from all Great Britain, and while for twenty years it was three times as great, ever since 1860 it has been much less than the immigration from the remainder of the British isles during each successive year, except 1880. That year it made up its average from the preceding one, when the immigration from Great Britain was nearly double that from Ireland. Finally, Irish immigration thirty years ago surpassed that from all countries combined, and last year it had fallen to less than one-tenth of the total, being smaller than even that from Norway and Sweden.

THE Emperor of Germany, in spite of his 86 years, leads a remarkably active life. While undergoing his water-cure at Ems, he drank, about 8 o'clock in the morning, his first glass of Kränchen, and, with the assistance of a light cane, took a stroll through the park. During his walk his Majesty chatted with the ladies, the superior officers, the high functionaries, or the little children whom he happened to meet. As the Emperor took Kesselbrunner waters as well as those of Kränchen, the promenade lasted until 10 o'clock, when he returned to his modest apartments at the Curhaus for breakfast. The afternoons were given up to business, for every day brought messengers with enormous dispatches from Berlin. Then the reports of Gen. Albedyll, Councilor Wilmoski, or M. de Bülow were gone into. At 4 o'clock dinner was served, to which the principal members of the Emperor's suite and the distinguished persons who had been received during the day were invited. After dinner there was a long drive. Toward 8 o'clock the old man returned to the town and visited the theatre, often on foot. Long into the night a light might have been seen at the little window of his room, where he sat up working long after everybody else had gone to bed.

NEW YORK letter: The announcement of a six-story building without windows gives one a new idea of architecture. The object is to secure perfect safety against fire. The safety-deposit business was started twenty years ago by Francis P. Jenks. At present there are at least a dozen here of such establishments, though few of this number are of real importance. The first safety-deposit company was intended solely for bonds and valuable papers; but the newly-projected establishment will receive plate, pictures, furniture, and miscellaneous valuables. The area of the structure being nearly a half-acre, the six stories will give a vast capacity, which will be eagerly improved, as this will be the only really fire-proof warehouse in the city. Its location, being opposit the Union Depot, will be very convenient for the Vanderbilts, who have nearly $100,000,000 of bonds and stocks, and need just such an institution. Jay Gould also lives near by, and will find this a very convenient place to keep his millions. The Astors have what is called a fireproof building of their own, but it would not be surprising if they also became patrons of the new establishment.

THE Vienna *Allegemeine Zeitung* tells of an English horse-trainer who has been giving proofs of his skill in the presence of the Austrian Emperor. The most unmanageable stallion in the royal stables was brought out and turned over to him. He speedily had the animal under control, and, having opened its mouth, found a small abscess in the jaw that was caused by the sharp and jagged edge of a tooth. This he relieved at once by a little filing, to which the animal submitted patiently. Then he removed the bit and halter, leaving the animal entirely free, and, lying down upon the ground, placed one of the stallion's hind feet on his breast to show how completely tamed it was. His exhibitions of skill were altogether highly satisfactory to the Emperor, who gave him some valuable presents and commissioned him to inspect the other horses in the imperial stud.

THE Boston *Herald* has made a new departure in the printing of sermons. It now places before its readers on Sunday morning an abstract of the principal sermons which are to be delivered on that day, instead of waiting until the following morning after they are delivered. So far as enterprise goes in getting ahead of the news this is all very well, but it may work disadvantageously in some cases. Ordinarily the congregation has no idea of what is to be said in the pulpit, and goes to church with the hope of hearing a good sermon. But suppose the preliminary announcement should anour dull sermons and the congregations on that account remain at home, what then? Or suppose they should think it enough to have the main points in advance, without troubling themselves to hear the exposition! The *Herald's* new policy does not seem favorable to the increase of church attendance, but rather offers a premium to the lazy to stay at home.

BOSTON *Journal:* "There are fewer persons out of employment now than has been known for several years, which is a clear indication of the general prosperity of the country. An advertisement recently appeared in this paper, 'Bookkeeper wanted; apply to Box 2,926.' In answer to this appeal but thirty-three replies were received. In 1878 the same advertisement elicited over 100 replies. A singular circumstance in regard to the demand now as compared with four years ago was brought out yesterday, when one of the parties stated to the firm that Monday of this week he answered five advertisements, and one mail brought him four replies asking him to call."

THE New York *Herald* says that about watermelon-rind there is somewhat of a mystery. A little is used for throwing promiscuously about the sidewalk to imperil the lives and limbs of pedestrians, and for this purpose it is certainly successful. But not a small share of it is eaten, although it is as indigestible a substance as can be put into the stomach. Some cut it up and palm it off as "citron" in sweet preserves. It is chopped up, soaked in mustard and vinegar, mixed with other odds and ends of green vegetables, and appears in cheap restaurants as "chow-chow." Again, it is cut into proper forms, boiled in sirup, seasoned, and dried, and sold at low prices as "candied lemon."

THE life of Lord Spencer at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, forms almost a parallel to that of the Emperor of Russia. All visitors are closely watched by armed constables from the moment they enter the gates of the park. Mounted policemen patrol the roads of the park, detectives lurk in the bushes, and British soldiers guard the approaches. When Lord Spencer goes to Dublin Castle he always chooses a different path from that followed on the previous visit. When he goes out for a drive he is accompanied by dragoons, and the friends who may ride with him are warned not to start without their revolvers.

A MAN on a New-Hampshire railroad-train accidentally sat down upon a fellow-passenger's hat, and by some means was compelled by the conductor to pay $4 for it. He then demanded the "ruined" hat which he had paid for, and was refused possession of it. His next proceeding was to bring suit against the conductor, and there for the time being the story rests.

A COLLECTION of paintings recently sold at auction in Paris contained several portraits of the eighteenth century school. A Watteau brought 19,000 francs; a Madame Vigee-Lebrun, 9,100 francs; a Drouais, 5,700 francs; a Lancret, 5,900 francs; and a Van Loo, 5,000 francs.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Mrs. Langtry will not visit St. Louis during her trip to this country. Mrs. Langtry's actinr is evidently true to nature.

Senator Windom says he would like to see Logan n

FOREIGN.

Russia Rejoins the Conference at the Request of Turkey.

Another Demand by England that Arabi Be Proclaimed a Traitor.

The Porte Responds, in the Conference, that Turkey Will "Wait Awhile."

England Still Holding the Suez Canal, and Acting in a Way to Anger Europe.

The Flight of a Corporal's Guard of English Causes a Shudder Throughout the British Isles.

De Freycinet, Say, Ferry, and Goblet Refuse to Take Places in a French Cabinet.

EGYPT.

THE BRITISH DEMAND AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—The British Ambassador has sent another note to the Porte, insisting upon the issuance of a proclamation to declare Arabi Pasha a rebel, and stating that otherwise the landing of Turkish troops in EGYPT cannot take place. He still hopes the proclamation will be made before or at the moment of the arrival of Turkish troops in Egypt.

NINE VESSELS

with arms and ammunition and 18,000 troops will leave Thursday or Friday for Egypt.

AT THE SITTING OF THE CONFERENCE

today Onou, the Russian representative, and SaidPasha, Turkish delegate, made declarations on behalf of their respective Governments.

Lord Dufferin explained England's action at Alexandria. He said the forts had been destroyed solely as a measure of defense, and the steps which followed were imposed by the circumstances. England's sole object was to restore peace and order, to secure the free navigation of the Suez Canal, and to restore the authority of the Khedive. While reserving liberty of action, events might render it necessary for England to accept the cooperation of any Power ready to give it. Lord Dufferin added: "We also accept the Sultan's friendly aid. We are glad to be relieved of the uncertainty regarding the real intentions of the Sultan caused by the decoration bestowed upon Arabi Pasha. We still require that a proclamation be issued supporting the authority of the Khedive and declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel."

The Ottoman Plenipotentiaries made the following declaration: "We have taken note of the communications of Lord Dufferin and each member of the conference regarding the point that England is obliged to maintain troops in Egypt in consequence of the inaction of the Porte. The Ottoman representatives are of the opinion that the action on the part of the Sultan would be more practical and efficacious than action by England. The assertion of inaction on the part of the Porte is unfounded, as, after the presentation of the identical note, the Porte agreed to take part in the conference, and dispatch troops to Egypt. Secondly, the resolution of the Porte to dispatch troops to Egypt was based upon the tenor of the identical note, and satisfied the Powers, but the attitude adopted by England in subordinating her acceptance of the arrival and cooperation of Turkish troops to the proclamation of Arabi Pasha as a rebel is not in accordance with the satisfaction expressed by the Powers. Thirdly, the Porte never declined the assistance of the Powers to maintain the status quo, which was proved by Turkey accepting the conditions of the identical note relating to the future of Egypt. Fourth, regarding the issue of a proclamation declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel, the Porte hopes the conference will approve of a proclamation being issued simultaneously with the presence of Ottoman troops in Egypt, in order to obtain an efficacious, practical result whenever the disorders require the adoption of rigorous measures. As the proclamation is to explain the situation, and to impeach a subject of the Sultan, who was decorated at a moment when manifesting fidelity, it must derive its force from the immediate cooperation of the imperial troops whose absence at the promulgation would render the provisions of the proclamation barren of result, and aggravate the present state of things. The conference will recognize in the Porte a sincere desire to restore order and establish a loyal understanding with the Powers."

MUSSULMAN TRADES-PEOPLE IN STAMBOUL

attach labels bearing Arabi Pasha's name to their goods. Articles thus ticketed sell readily.

It is stated that Russia rejoined the conference on account of assuring explanations given by England. The Russian circular announcing the withdrawal of Russia from the conference states that as soon as England took action apart from the conference Russia decided to withdraw. Onou, the Russian representative, in announcing this decision of his Government, expressed such friendly sentiments toward the Porte that the latter was enabled to ask Onou to display them by remaining rather than quitting the conference.

THE FIRST TURKISH TRANSPORT

left this evening for Egypt. She will take on board troops at Salonica.

SMYRNA.

A European official at Smyrna has warned his Government that a man-of-war is necessary there, as the slightest quarrel might lead to serious disturbances.

THE "HAKIKAT,"

an influential organ at Stamboul, has been warned for making disparaging allusions to the Khedive.

ACCOUNT OF THE PANIC AMONG THE PICKETS AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 2.—Some marines from the Inconstant, Defense, and Invincible landed at Gabari, and were conveyed by train to Mêks, which they occupied. A scare took place last evening. There is a clump of trees on Sweetwater Canal, about in the centre of the British line, the outpost of which is guarded by a company of the Sixtieth Rifles. Men were duly posted there last evening, and cautioned by Maj.-Gen. Alison as to the necessity of maintaining absolute steadiness, and were ordered in the event of an attack in force to fall back in order on a barricaded house by the side of the canal. These instructions were apparently fully understood, and the General left satisfied. About 2 o'clock in the morning the enemy suddenly appeared on the left of our outpost with infantry and cavalry. They had approached very rapidly and unobserved, and before our men had time to check their advance, they charged the clump of trees at a great pace. The rifles fired a single volley and then broke and ran along the bank of the canal. The outlook would seem to have been very defective, and, worse still, the retreating troops neglected all orders concerning the rally point, and never stopped until they had reached the fortified water-works on the hill, about a mile distant. Four of them even ran till they reached camp. They spread all sorts of ridiculous rumors, such as they had lost all their comrades, had last seen Maj. Ward surrounded by the enemy, and similar nonsense. A company instantly moved forward to the bank of the canal. The enemy had apparently not followed the fugitives far, but had taken the rifles they had thrown away in the flight and secured their reserve of ammunition.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The left front of the picket guard was driven in by Arabi Pasha's cavalry Wednesday morning. The picket maintained its position eighty yards in rear of the original post. The firing continued for some time. Arabi's men withdrew and the post was reoccupied. No casualty occurred.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The enemy came up stealthily towards the picket lines under the thick cover of the mist, which prevented them being seen, while their horses' footfalls were deadened by the deep sand. The skirmish has had the effect of checking the Bedouin looters. The enemy's real position is six miles away from the British lines. He is still intrenching.

ARABI'S THREATS.

It is understood Arabi Pasha, in his proclamation, insists upon all natives leaving the service of Europeans, as he intends to make an attack in force, and will treat natives in European employ as Christians.

WHAT ARABI HAS DONE.

It is reported that Arabi Pasha has ordered the houses of obnoxious natives in Cairo to be burned.

Nineteen natives who refused to recognize the authority of Arabi Pasha have been shot at Cairo.

IT IS PERSISTENTLY RUMORED

Arabi Pasha intends to attack Alexandria with a large force under Toulba Pasha.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR

visited the Meks forts today. He went on Lake Mareotis and observed the Bedouins intrenching in the distance.

THE ENGLISH SOLDIERS

are much overworked. The deficiency of officers is especially felt. Telegraphic communication between the Khedive and Arabi Pasha has been restored.

GRAVE DOUBTS

are entertained regarding the trustworthiness of the interpreters which the English are forced to employ for lack of better. When the forces move forward the English will be at the mercy of these men, as through them the rebel authorities can obtain information.

ACTIVITY.

RAMLEH, Aug. 2—7:30 p. m.—The Forty-sixth Regiment moved to the front today, Arabi's troops showing signs of activity. The naval contingent and the mounted infantry are reinforced.

AT PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, Aug. 2.—The British men-of-war strongly occupy the Suez Canal here, at Ismailia, and at Suez. All the Europeans have left Suez. Only four French men-of-war remain in Egyptian waters.

ON THE WAY.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Sir Garnet Wolseley has started for Egypt.

IN THE COMMONS

today Sir Arthur D. Hayter, Junior Lord of the Treasury, said the Government were without official information concerning the alleged misconduct of a company of the Sixtieth Rifles, guarding a post on the Sweet Water Canal; but, according to private advices, the foremost picket, consisting of a Corporal and six men, was attacked by 100 Bedouins in the middle of the night. The picket retired, firing as it withdrew. There is no doubt, therefore, that the Corporal and his men did their duty, and acted according to instructions.

THE RESERVES.

The manner in which the reserves are answering the call summoning them is considered most satisfactory. Today is the last day of joining their colors. It is believed that over 10,000 men will join.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT

has taken, to date, twenty-nine steamers for the Egyptian service.

WHAT WAS EXPECTED AT PARIS LATE LAST NIGHT.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The *Herald's* special says: We appear to be at last approaching the end of the Ministerial crisis. If the solution believed to have been arrived at is not of the kind to arouse much excitement, it has, at least, the merit of stopping a state of things which, if suffered to continue much longer, would be dangerous. There is little doubt, from all I hear privately or read in the public prints, that M. Grévy has determined to call, for the untying of the political knot,

A MINISTRY PURELY D'AFFAIRES—

in other words, a business Ministry. M. Du Clerc, a Moderate Republican, sufficiently sobered by time and experience to be acceptable in any quarter but that of the extreme Radical camp, may or may not accept the Presidency of the new Cabinet, which I have reason to believe was formally offered to him this evening. He would carry the Senate with him, and be a valuable man at this juncture. M. de Coursel, the French Ambassador to Berlin, is mentioned for the difficult post of Foreign Affairs. Several of the old Ministers, notably MM. Tirard, Cochery, Faureguilberry, and Gen. Billot are perfectly ready to cooperate. Neither M. de Freycinet, M. Leon Say, M. Ferry, nor M. Goblet will be in the Cabinet. Of course

BOTH THE GAMBETTISTS AND THE RADICALS

will be excluded. The new combination can hardly hope for a long term of office. Indeed, it will hardly expect it. At heart M. Grévy is bent on reinstating M. de Freycinet, with whom he is thoroughly in accord. This being clearly impossible for the moment, he has hit upon the expedient, sensible enough all things being considered, of a transitory

MINISTRY OF LIQUIDATION,

which will be intrusted with the unenviable duty of winding up French affairs in Egypt and tiding over the home and foreign difficulties likely to arise between the time the Chambers break up and reassemble. By the latter time the situation will have changed in toto, and may be practicable for M. De Freycinet to resume. Deep distrust of Germany and Turkey, it is needless to say, is at the bottom of the pacific attitude of France, whatever Ministry may be at the post of Foreign Affairs for perhaps years, certainly for months, to come.

THE "TEMPS"

this evening sadly remarks: "We have really no foreign policy save that of abstention. Much natural humiliation is felt in consequence, but this is outweighed by a no less natural satisfaction at the thought that France will be spared all risk of a repetition of the calamities which scarcely a dozen years ago overwhelmed it. There is, after all, but a choice of two evils. Of the two the less has been chosen."

THE FRENCH PREMIERSHIP.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—It is highly probable that De Freycinet will resume the Premiership. This was seriously talked of at a meeting of the Senators and Deputies last evening. The report that the new Ministry will comprise several members of the late Cabinet is confirmed. The following Ministers will retain a portfolio:

Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.
Tirard, Minister of Commerce.
Mahy, Minister of Agriculture.
Groll-Billot, Minister of War.
Admiral Jaureguiberry, Minister of Marine.

Nothing is yet decided in regard to the selection of the remainder. President Grévy had a conference on the subject this evening with Senator Duclerc.

AN EXPLANATION.

De Lesseps telegraphs that he has made no protest against the entrance of British men-of-war into the Suez Canal, but he protested against infractions of the company's regulations committed by two vessels after entering the canal.

LATER—DE FREYCINET WILL NOT ACCEPT OFFICE AGAIN.

De Freycinet, Leon Say, Jules Ferry, and Goblet informed President Grévy at the Ministerial Council today that their determination to resign was irrevocable. The other members of the Cabinet, except Umbert, who was absent on account of indisposition, expressed a readiness to join the new combination. It is stated Senator Duclerc has been offered and declined the Premiership. Gen. Billot is mentioned for that office.

WHY ONOU WENT BACK.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Russia has consented that Onou should renew his attendance at the conference only when the Porte announced his readiness to send Turkish troops to Egypt.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT

is published. Russia never indorsed the Anglo-French naval demonstration in Egyptian waters, but on the contrary declared that, although not wishing to oppose, she would never encourage isolated action. This continues to be the standpoint of Russia, who aims to induce Great Britain to join in the European program and combine her action with that of the Porte on the basis of the decisions of the conference.

WHAT THE POWERS ARE WILLING TO DO.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—It is reported the Powers are willing to leave the Egyptian question, as distinguished from the question of the Suez Canal, to arrangement between Turkey and England, subject to the final assent of Europe.

BISMARCK SORRY.

It is reported that Bismarck has instructed Hohenlohe, German Ambassador at Paris, to express to De Freycinet deep regret at his retirement from the public service.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TURF.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Brighton Cup was won by Fenelon, Isabel second, and Petronel third.

THE THAMES CLUB

has refused to accept the challenge of the Hillsdale crew.

WOLSELEY VERY ILL.

Sir William Jenner and Sir James Paget, consulted in regard to Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley's ailment, decided that he had better sail for Egypt and avoid the fatigues of a land journey. Gen. Wolseley, on going on board the vessel yesterday, had his head muffled, and looked far from well.

JENKINSON.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—Jenkinson, private secretary of Earl Spencer, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has been appointed to succeed Col. Brackenburg as Director of the Irish Criminal Investigation Department.

PARNELL

is about to issue a circular with a view to check the operations of the land corporation.

SUPPRESSING THE PRESS.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—Richard Kelley, proprietor of the Tuam *Herald*, has been served with a summons under the Prevention of Crime act, charging him with publishing an article written by James Redpath, encouraging the murder of landlords.

THE "FREIHEIT."

William Merlins, the printer of the *Freiheit*, who was convicted of publishing a seditious libel in connection with the Phœnix Park murders, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor.

MUST STOP OBJECTING.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The *Herald's* London special says the Amateur Rowing Association has received satisfactory replies about the Hillsdale crew from both Yale and Harvard, and it is rumored will be compelled to cease its opposition to Hillsdale.

MADAGASCAR.

A WAR FOR AMERICA.

DURBAN, Aug. 2.—There have been reported complications in Madagascar between the Malagassy and American authorities on one side and the French authorities on the other. There was much tension of feeling, but no collision.

RUSSIA.

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Engineer Melville and seamen Noros and Ninderman, of the Jeannette's crew, have arrived at Tobolsk. They believe that Lieut. Chipp and companion perished in a snow-storm.

FRANCE.

PRINCESS ROLAND BONAPARTE.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Princess Roland Bonaparte is dead.

KENTUCKY VENGEANCE.

Two White Monsters Hanged by an Enraged Mob of Citizens—Their Crime of a Heinous Nature.

GLASGOW, Ky., Aug. 2.—Bish Emberton and Dick Speakman, both white, visited the house of Mr. Garrett, who lives about a mile from Tompkinsville, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th ult., and, finding Mrs. Garrett in the house with none but her infant child, proceeded to outrage her person repeatedly, beating and bruising her badly in accomplishing their infamous design. The villains left, and their victim, half dead from the treatment she had received, hurried as best she could to the residence of her father-in-law, half a mile distant, where she gave the alarm. Her husband was absent in Tennessee on business, but his father and several neighbors soon formed for pursuit, and about daybreak on the morning following the outrage succeeded in capturing the fiends. They were readily identified by Mrs. Garrett, and, after the examining trial, went to jail in default of bail. Public sentiment was so strong against Emberton and Speakman that it was thought best to remove them to Glasgow for safekeeping, and accordingly they were started here yesterday morning under a guard of fifteen men. When about thirteen miles from this city, on the Tompkinsville road, the guard having the prisoners in charge were overtaken by a large force, who compelled the surrender of the two men, and they were at once taken to a convenient tree and hanged. The affair has caused some excitement, but the proof of the guilt of the two men was so strong that none seemed to think that they received other than their just dues. Their victim is a lady of eminent respectability, well connected, and her friends could ill leave such an outrage pass by without making sure the perpetrators would be made to suffer for it.

TEXAS FIRES.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 2.—Fire today destroyed $30,000 worth of property, one-half of which belonged to the Louisville Coffin Company. A fire at Belton, Tex., early this morning, burned five new buildings, occupied by over a dozen business firms and offices. Loss, $50,000; insurance about $40,000.

The Prince and the Bathing-Man.

London Society.

There was a time when the local manners at Brighton had a rough pleasantness about them corresponding with the primitive simplicity of the place. When Miles (or Smoaker, as the Prince of Wales, and therefore everybody, called him) was chief bathing-man, he once saw his Royal Highness swimming too far, as Miles thought, out at sea. Miles hailed "Mr. Prince" to come back. The Prince struck further out. Thereupon Smoaker dashed in after him, and brought his Royal Highness back by the ear, exclaiming as he thus towed the princely freight: "I aren't a-goen to let the King hang me for letten the Prince of Wales drown hisself; not I, to please nobbudy, I can tell 'e."

The Prince forgave the act in consideration of its motive. In remembrance of it he founded the Smoaker Stakes; and when they were first run for in 1855 the Prince of course won the race with his own horse Albion.

Are you right sure that you are so physically constituted as to be exempt from all attacks of cramps, cholera-morbus, diarrhœa, or dysentery? If not, it would be prudent to provide yourself with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a safe medicine for these affections, and a sure curative for summer complaints and all diseases of the bowels, in either children or adults.

SLAUGHTER.

A Second and Horrible Account of the Battle in Sonora.

The Apaches Attacked Col. Torres and Six Troops of Cavalry July 24.

All of the Mexicans Except Five Cavalrymen and the Colonel Killed.

The Colonel Wounded—A Disputado Also Killed—The Attack Made from Ambush.

TUCSON, Ari., Aug. 2.—The Prefect of the District of Montezuma sends the following to Gov. Ortiz: I have the honor to inform you that on the 24th, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock a. m.,

THE APACHES

attacked Col. Lorenzo Torres at Encino, eighteen miles from here, who was accompanied by six Federal troops.

The fight lasted three hours, resulting in the death of Vicciente Provincio, the Diputado of the district,

AND ALL THE TROOPS

except five Federals and Col. Torres, who was wounded.

THE INDIANS

took all the horses, equipage, and stores. They were strongly fortified and

COMPLETELY AMBUSHED THE TROOPS.

A force of troops have been sent in pursuit of the Apaches, who are moving toward the Arizona border.

AN OYSTER FACTORY.

Queer Work in One of the Towers of the Fulton Market.

New York Times.

In the upper story of the northeast tower of the new Fulton Market building there has been established within a few days the only oyster factory in the United States. These oysters are brought into being, carefully nurtured, and cared for, and there they may be seen swimming around in tanks, looking as happy this warm weather as if they were not being raised only to be boiled and eaten. Prof. Rice, who, in popular parlance, "has the oyster down fine," is there experimenting, under the patronage of Mr. E. G. Blackford. Mr. Blackford predicts the ultimate extermination of the oyster tribe, unless that intelligent animal can be propagated and reared artificially; and he hopes, he says, by bringing them into the world scientifically, to be able to produce them in such large numbers and at so little cost that oyster stews will be sold for five cents. There is no trouble about propagating oysters—this has often been done, and is easy enough. It is the baby oysters that make the difficulty. The youngsters toss about in the tanks as lively as possible till they are five or six days old. Then they die. Nobody has ever yet been able to propagate oysters artificially and rear them to mature oysterhood. Nobody has even kept them alive for a month, except by scattering the spawn in unconfined salt water, which is so near to the natural process that it can hardly be called artificial. What Prof. Rice hopes to find out for Mr. Blackford is, how the young oysters may be raised and kept alive and healthy until they are big enough to eat.

When a *Times* reporter climbed the winding stairs leading to this tower yesterday he found Prof. Rice earnestly watching the movements of a frisky young oyster which was swimming about in its tank. The tank was very diminutive, being nothing more or less than a drop of water. The oyster had not yet reached that dignified condition in which he might be seen with the naked eye, but had to be looked at through a microscope. With the machine arranged to magnify about 40 diameters the oyster looked about the size of a flea.

"How large is he in reality?" the reporter asked.

"He is growing nicely," Prof. Rice replied. "He is only a day old, but he is already almost as big as the point of a needle." He was swimming round and round, having a sort of go-as-you-please match by himself, and about him were swimming dozens of other monsters, some of them remarkable in appearance. All this within the limited space of one drop of water. The young oyster was the leviathan of the lot. The other creatures were hardly a tenth of his size.

"Here is an oyster Mr. Blackford has just brought up," said the Professor. "A fine, healthy specimen of a male oyster, about 3 years old, I should judge—from that to 5. They sometimes grow to a good size in the first summer of their existence. In the following spring they are hardly any larger. I will dissect this fellow to show you what an elaborate sort of animal an oyster is. Do you see his heart beat?"

Sure enough, just behind that hard part we sometimes call the eye, was the little rascal's heart. It was a small, grayish sack about the size of a large pea, and it was beating away furiously, about twenty pulsations a minute. This was a very slow pulse under the circumstances, considering that he had just been wrenched out of his shell, and at that minute had the point of a pair of scissors poked down his throat.

"Here are his gills," the Professor continued, raising with a tiny pair of forceps the thin rows of fringe running down one side. "Under this gill are a large number of tiny hairs, too small to be seen with the unassisted eye. He opens his shell, and the water pours in, carrying in with it the small objects upon which he feeds. These objects are caught in the hairs, between the gills, and cannot escape. They are pushed along by a muscular movement to his mouth. Here is his mouth, and you see it is large enough to swallow a good morsel of food."

The mouth was at the end of the soft, pulpy part, and was large enough to swallow a fly. The Professor then, with the point of his scissors, opened the oyster's stomach, in the middle of the soft part, and thence traced the intestines, which run the oyster's entire length, turning back in their course and running along his under side.

"Is that his eye?" the reporter asked, pointing to a large hard part.

"Oh, no; that is muscle," said the Professor, laughing. "That is the muscle with which he holds his two shells together. It is very powerful, considering its size. He he has no eyes, and is totally blind, of course. He has no ears either, and can only hear in a general way, or through sensation. That is, if you lay him on a board, and strike the board a smart rap, he evidently knows it."

All this time the Professor was dissecting the oyster, laying bare his mouth, which is covered with flaps, and exposing the interior of his stomach, his intestines, and all his muscles. The wretch's little heart kept beating so hard the reporter was inclined to think he was suffering, and inquired whether he had any sensation.

"Very little, if any," Prof. Rice replied, slicing of another piece with the tiny shears. "I do not think that any shellfish has much sensation. Even after this dissection his heart will continue to beat, perhaps for two or three hours. I have hopes of being able to raise the young oysters, but am rather doubtful about it. We could multiply them very rapidly if we could only raise them."

While he was talking the Professor was skinning the oyster, very much as a man skins a rabbit. The filmy skin pulled off easily, leaving whitish, edible-looking flesh.

"People don't stop to think when they eat oysters that they are swallowing hearts, muscles, stomachs, throats, and intestines. But they are. A neat-looking bird, isn't he?"

One of the Sea-Serpents Killed.

Arnprior (Can.) Chronicle.

It is but a few years since Mr. Robert Young, one of our most worthy and respected citizens, caught a glimpse of an aquatic monster in Chats Lake, near Arnprior, Canada, which he describes as being of enormous size and proportions. Capt. Brown of the steamer Alliance also got a view of these monsters in the same waters the summer before last, and various other people claim to have seen large specimens at different times and at divers places. But this week we are in a position to announce the capture of what is probably one of the progeny of the original old Chats Lake serpent, which has often struck terror to the hearts of the superstitious river men. While booming down from the Snow Rapids with a tow last Monday evening, and while off Blackwell's Island, the crew of the Levi Young noticed a huge serpent swimming ahead of the boat. Mr. John Durgan, chief engineer, and a deckhand named Shaw jumped into a boat and started in pursuit of the reptile. They succeeded in getting within striking distance of the serpent, when Mr. Durgan struck it a blow over the head with his oar. The beast then turned and made for the occupants of the boat, literally churning the water with his tail in his fury. Another powerful and well-directed blow with an oar on the neck of the serpent laid it out dead, when it was taken in tow and brought aboard the steamer. The crew of the boat stretched it out on the rail and measured it with a rule. Its total length was eleven feet, while the body was thirteen inches in circumference. Its jaws were pried opened and a pair of compasses inserted, which were opened out to a distance of six inches. The disorption given of this reptile is the same as that given by Mr. Young and Capt. Brown, so that it is possible that the one just killed is a lineal descendant of the old king snake who has sported himself in Chats Lake for years past.

NORTHERN WATER-ROUTE

Revival of the Scheme to Construct a Canal from the Red River to Duluth—The Practicability of the Work, and the Cost of Its Construction.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Just now there is a revival of interest in Duluth's great scheme to connect itself by a water-course—in part artificial and in part natural—with the Red River, and thereby make a large portion of the Northwest tributary to the town at the head of the great lake. The idea of constructing a navigable canal from the Red River to Duluth will appear to the general reader a mere vagary; but the proposition is far from impracticable. Indeed, some of our best inquirers, who have studied the topography of the route proposed for the canal, are of the opinion that the work is not only entirely feasible, but that its cost would be a mere bagatelle in proportion to the value of the improvement to the territory through which it would pass if constructed, and that which would be tributary to it. However, it must be considered that no thorough survey and estimate of the work have really been made, although engineers have been over the proposed route, and it is very likely that the final cost—if the project is ever carried out—will greatly exceed the haphazard estimates which have been given. But in any event the scheme is full of interest, and an account of what the plan really is will be worth the attention of the reader.

The proposition is to so connect the waters of Lake Superior, the St. Louis River, and the Mississippi and Red Lake Rivers with canals that there shall be a continuous navigable water-course from Grand Forks to Duluth—an aggregate distance of 382½ miles, of which 345½ miles will be river channel and thirty-seven miles canal proper. The entire distance will be but twenty-nine and one-half miles greater than the length of the Erie Canal. Some interesting calculations have been made of the cost of the work, upon the hypothesis that the canal portion may be computed on a prism which shall be eighty-two feet wide at the surface and sixty-four feet at the base, with a slope of one in one; that there shall be 111 locks and fifty-six dams; and that $180,000 be allowed for surveys, incidental expenses, etc. The total cost thus estimated is a trifle less than $4,000,000—cheap enough, certainly, if it can be done for that sum. In subdividing the work it has been classed into nine sections, as follows:

First Section—From Duluth to the foot of the Big Falls of the St. Louis River, twenty-two and a half miles. From Duluth to Fond du Lac, a distance of eighteen miles, the St. Louis is navigable for boats drawing eight feet of water. The first mile beyond Fond du Lac will be on Wisconsin soil, and there a canal will be constructed up an old channel of the river, and, two locks will be required with a combined lift of twenty-four feet. Above this, and to reach the mouth of Silver Creek, will require five locks and five dams. This finishes the first section, and to find out for Mr. Blackford is, how the young oysters may be raised and kept alive and healthy until they are big enough to eat.

Second Section—The second section would be but four miles in length, but its construction would cost at least three-quarters of a million dollars, because of the height to be overcome (no less than 373 feet), and at least thirty-one locks and three dams would need to be constructed.

Third Section—This section would be eight miles long, and 156 feet in hight would have to be overcome. This would require thirteen locks, seven dams, and two miles of canal, and would cost about $500,000.

Fourth Section—The fourth section covers five and one-half miles, and would require seven locks and seven dams to overcome a hight of about eighty feet, at a cost of $125,000.

Fifth Section—The fifth section would offer the encouragement of a tiptop river channel for most of the distance—but twenty-six and one-half miles. Five dams and five locks would be required in the entire distance, and the hight would be about forty-two feet. The cost would be not far from $125,000.

Sixth Section—This would be all canal work, and would require a cut fourteen miles long, at an estimated cost of $1,000,000. This would unite the Floodwood Branch of the St. Louis River with the West Swan River near its junction with the Mississippi, and the bulk of the work would be accomplished.

Seventh Section—This section would be fifty-three miles long, and would require but three locks and two dams, at a cost of not over $75,000. This would carry the improvement beyond Pokegama Falls to the navigable waters at the outlet of Pokegama Lake.

Eighth Section—From the outlet of the lake the Mississippi is navigable to the mouth of Turtle River, a distance of 100 miles. There a summit of 120 feet will need to be overcome, to do which will require twenty-five locks and seven dams, and will cost over a million. The improvement would reach to Itasca Lake.

Ninth Section—This section would be 114 miles in length, with deep water through the lake and from the outlet to the mouth of Thief River, a distance of fifty-four miles. From that to Crookston, forty miles, the Red Lake River falls 230 feet, and the improvement would require twenty locks and an equal number of dams, at a cost of perhaps $1,600,000. From Crookston to the Red River the stream is navigable.

The face of the country through which it is proposed to construct the canal is very diversified, and cannot be considered, on the whole, as specially attractive or valuable; but the climate will compare, it is claimed, favorably with New York or Vermont. From Duluth to Red Lake the route is mainly through forests, and a considerable portion of the timber is pine. The first fifty miles, from Duluth to Floodwood Island, is a worthless country, broken and rocky. Near the Pokegama is is claimed that there are indications of iron-ores. The assertion is made that the canal would open up vast and valuable tracts of pine, and also make available inexhaustible bodies of tamarac suitable for furnishing railroad-ties.

The chief object of the canal, however, is to afford cheap transportation for the products of the Red River Valley and the country west to the Eastern markets.

One very great advantage the proposed canal would have over the Erie would be in the matter of speed permissible by the boats navigating its waters. As the greater part of the distance would be traversed on natural waterways, any rate of speed desirable might be attained without the fear of bank-washing incident to the navigation of artificial canals.

THE JORDAN PARTY.

Their Visit to John Bright.

New York World, July 29.

The cable dispatch printed in the *World* yesterday saying that twenty-seven American dry-goods clerks had visited the Right-Hon. John Bright at his town residence in London, and that subsequently they lunched with Lord Mayor Ellis at the Mansion House, caused much comment in the city yesterday, and the names of the persons were sought after. The twenty-seven clerks, it was learned by a *World* reporter, are the employés of the firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston, who are now visiting England at the expense of the firm, in charge of Mr. Eben D. Jordan, one of the partners. Their names are Mr. John F. Cooney, Miss Martha Colby, Master Charles Earnshaw, Mr. Martin Ehrlacher, Miss Kate Ford, Mr. and Mrs. George H. French, Miss J. A. Grier, Miss Mary Holmes, Miss Elizabeth Holmes, Mr. George L. Harlow, Mr. Walter Hovey, Mr. John Hewes, Mr. Eben D. Jordan, Mr. Chandler Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Mundo, Miss S. T. McDonough, Miss Maggie Newsome, Miss Josephine Patterson, Miss Elizabeth Plumley, Miss Annie Ryan, Mr. T. Stephenson, Mr. George W. Show, Miss Augusta Tirrell, Mr. C. F. Thrasher, Mr. William Webb. The invitation to visit Mr. Bright was extended before they left Boston. From London they will go to Paris, thence to the south of France and Switzerland, and will return to Boston on the steamer Parthia from Liverpool on Aug. 16.

Boston Herald.

LONDON, July 30.—The Jordan party were this morning presented to John Bright at his residence in Piccadilly. They were introduced by Mr. Armitage, member of Parliament. The proceedings were informal, but pleasant. Mr. Jordan, in a few well-chosen words, referred to the pleasure of the party in coming face to face with a man whose name has been long known and loved, not only in America, but wherever human freedom exists. He said the company was traveling through Europe for the purpose of enlarging its general knowledge and establishing a personal familiarity with the venerable institutions of the Old World. Among all the names this hemisphere has placed upon the rolls of history none are more widely known and loved in America than that of John Bright. Mr. Jordan deemed it an honor to be enabled to introduce his employés, to whom he could refer with pride as representative American workingpeople. Mr. Bright replied in a conversational speech of considerable length, which I will forward by mail. In substance, he said he was pleased, but somewhat surprised, to hear that any services or words of his had penetrated to such a distance as America. Twenty years ago, prior to our Civil War, he had frequently and with deep earnestness spoken on the subject of the abolition of slavery, and was moved to that course partly through the interest he felt in putting down the great wrong, and partly hoping the example would be seen and felt by England. There was at that time in England a violent party hostile to the North, but he believed the great bulk of the workingpeople here loved liberty sufficiently to sympathize with the struggle in America for that object. He believed twenty years hence we should have a population of 100,000,000, and by the end of the next century twice or three times that number. The American future, then, was a great one. He thought, however, it should not be called a separate nation. All English-speaking people should be called Englishmen. Wherever their influence had reached there were freedom and education. He took occasion to refer to the tariff system as barbarous, and said when the National debt was paid he hoped it would be abandoned. Protection, he said, debarred us from competing with other nations in exports. He believed that in the unity of commerce lay the secret of peace and world-wide prosperity. While he had met many thousands of Americans in his lifetime, he had never been entertained at one time by so large and fine a deputation. He considered their visit a great compliment to himself, and should remember it throughout his life. He had a great personal regard for America because many of his relatives lived there, mostly in Pennsylvania. This was the link between the two countries. Thousands of families in England had members in our country, so that relations between the two worlds were relations of blood as well as national sympathy. He believed that by constant intercourse, ripening into fellowship, the English-speaking world, at a day not far distant, would discover that the true theory of government was in the exercise of peaceful measures, and the devil of warfare would then be abolished. He loved America, not only for the reasons already stated, but because it was essentially a peaceful Nation; and he hoped no future day would develop even a menace of disruption of the pleasant relations existing between the Old World and the New. The party was deeply interested in what Mr. Bright said. At the close of his remarks he shook hands with them all around, saying pleasant words to each. They regard this as the pleasantest episode of their trip thus far.

After the reception by Mr. Bright all drove to the Mansion House, where they were received with the greatest cordiality by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. Brief speeches were made by Mr. Jordan and the Lord Mayor, who expressed surprise at the high quality of American workingpeople, as represented by the party, and said he was convinced that America ere another century would be the recognized leader of the world. The party was shown through the house from top to bottom, as no guests ever before, even penetrating the kitchens and private rooms. After they had inspected every part of the building they were entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor, and introduced to the Sheriff and a number of Aldermen. The luncheon was most enjoyable. At its close Mr. Jordan thanked the Mayor for the cordial reception, and wished him long life and happiness. The party then retired, and certainly having been pleasant and profitable. Mr. Jordan's party is experiencing little short of an ovation in London. Every where great astonishment is expressed at the high quality of the employés. They go to Paris on Saturday or Monday.

SEA-SICKNESS.

A Subject That Has a Special Interest for Americans.

New York Times.

Three people out of every four, it is calculated, have only to go to sea in moderately rough weather in order to experience the horrors of sea-sickness. The sufferings of the victims of *mal de mer* heed not be dilated upon; their intensity is sufficiently vouched for by such instances as that of Cicero, who, when he took refuge on board a vessel after his proscription, suffered so much from sea-sickness that, preferring the fate that awaited him on shore, he landed at Gaeta, and there suffered decapitation. The question as to whether life is worth living is generally answered in the negative by the sea-sick—a sentiment which was neatly expressed by the Irishman who told his friend that at first he was afraid the ship would go down, but that afterward he feared she would not. Further quotations were required of the horrors of this malady it is assuredly to be found in the fact that so many of our countrymen are prepared to see a breach made in Britain's sea-wall if only they can thereby be spared the sickening experience of the channel passage. The disease is growing with the growth of ocean-travelling, and the Americans, who are the greatest travelers of all, and therefore the greatest sufferers, have been giving the subject considerable attention of late. Sea-sickness has been for some time a popular topic in New York, and Cousin Jonathan has of late been interviewing his chief medical advisers on the question of its prevention. Something, however, must first be said as to its cause.

It is no doubt due primarily to the motion of the vessel, and especially to the bow-and-stern movement known as "pitching." That it is simply a motion sickness is proved by the fact that many susceptible people have it on land. We have known ladies to get "sea-sick" over the rumbling motion of an omnibus on a hilly road, and the motion of a swing, or even of a passenger lift in a hotel, has with some people a similar effect. How the pitching and rolling of a ship acts on the human frame so as to produce the physical and mental prostration has been and still is matter of dispute. A theory recently started by Dr. Irwin attributes it to disturbance of the fluids in the semi-circular canals of the ear. The otoliths, he avers, are washed about by each movement of this fluid, and the cilia and terminal nerve filaments are thus irritated and abused. It is generally recognized that irritation of any kind in these canals produces nausea and vomiting—the usual concomitants of sea-sickness; it is to be remembered, however, that similar effects may arise from very diverse causes.

Dr. Chapman, on the other hand, sees the main proximate cause of this disorder in the presence of an undue amount of blood in the spinal nervous centres, which renders the nerves proceeding from them unduly active, with the result of disturbing the action of the organs—especially the stomach—whose movements they regulate. In favor of this theory is the fact that, reduced to practice, it has been found efficient in the prevention of sea-sickness. The cause being, according to this theory, an undue amount of blood in the nervous centres along the back, Dr. Chapman seeks to lessen this amount by application of ice and the consequent lowering of the temperature of the spinal region. The testimony to the efficacy of ice-bags placed along the spine is too strong to be gainsaid, but the trouble necessarily attending their application is such as to prevent the ice cure from becoming popular in short sea voyages. Dr. Carpenter is inclined to attribute sea-sickness to the continued action on the brain of a certain set of sensations, more particularly the

THE CROPS.

Reports from St. Paul Showing the State of Things in That Region.

Harvest Well in Progress at Southern Points—Nothing Discouraging.

About Ten Days More of Suspense in the More Northern Counties.

Present Condition and Acreage of the Various Crops in the State of Nebraska.

Crop Reports from Numerous Points in Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 2.—The *Pioneer-Press* is receiving reports from all parts of the State in answer to circulars asking an estimate of the probable yield per acre in different sections. The following are in to-day's reports:

Luverne—The wheat crop is looking well. Various estimates place the yield in this county at from twelve to twenty bushels per acre. It will probably yield about fifteen bushels.

Lake Benton—The wheat crop in Lincoln County has improved very much in the past two weeks. Not for ten years past have the prospects looked more favorable. Some pieces will yield as high as thirty bushels per acre, and we place the average at fifteen bushels per acre.

Vernon Centre—As the result of all reliable information accessible, I would estimate the average yield of wheat for this locality at about twelve bushels per acre.

Farmington—From personal examination and the best evidence at command the probable yield of wheat per acre in this vicinity cannot exceed twelve bushels, but the quality promises to be first rate.

Lanesboro—I have made both personal examination and careful inquiry as to the wheat crop in this vicinity. The crop is the best for five years, promising an average of about fifteen bushels per acre. Of course it is not beyond injury yet, and the weather at this writing is not favorable, yet we reasonably hope for a fine crop. The hot weather of a week ago enlivened the chinch-bugs, and their work is visible in many fields. Harvesting will commence within a week.

Spring Valley—Wheat will yield in this section fifteen bushels per acre if nothing happens to it from this time on. Barley harvest is fairly under way, and is the best crop for years. Oats are very good. Corn is coming on finely. The potato crop is splendid.

Mankato—The crops in this section of the State are in assured thing. Barley and rye have been harvested and turn out well. Oats are being cut this week. The last of the week will find every farmer in Southern Minnesota in his wheat-field. The estimates of those competent to judge such matters put the yield at fifteen bushels per acre as the average.

Faribault—The yield of wheat in Rice County will be better this season than it has been since the big crop of 1877. It is thought the average per acre will be from fifteen to nineteen bushels. On the high and rolling land the wheat is excellent, thick, and well headed, amply making up for bad spots on the low and wet land. Insects have done no damage as yet. Farmers seem well satisfied, and merchants are looking forward to busy times.

The following general crop reports were received today from points on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad:

Pipeston—Crops continue to improve. Barley and rye are all cut well. Commence harvesting wheat in about two weeks, and oats will be a large crop.

Wells—Wheat is in good condition and about two-thirds ripe. Farmers are cutting barley. Corn is looking well, and indications are favorable for a good crop.

Houston—Wheat and oats are still improving. Barley is all cut, and some farmers are harvesting oats. Corn is looking well.

Delavan—Wheat looks well; will begin harvest last of this week. Barley thrashed and turned out twenty to thirty bushels per acre. Fields of corn improving rapidly.

Hokah—All crops are doing nicely. The rain last night and yesterday did no damage in this locality. Farmers are getting ready for harvesting.

Hayward—Wheat and oats doing well. Harvest of them will begin in about a week. Barley all cut and a good crop. Corn tasseling out.

Likefield—Wheat, oats, barley, and flax looking well. Some farmers commenced cutting oats yesterday. General harvesting will commence about the first of next week. Corn gaining rapidly. Weather favorable for all kinds of grain.

Armstrong—Small grains doing nicely. Will be ready to commence cutting the last of this week. Corn improving very rapidly.

Egan—All small grain doing well. Harvesting will commence about the last of this week. Oats are a full crop. Wheat will go about sixteen bushels. Corn growing well, but farmers think it will not mature.

Dell Rapids—Corn has improved considerably within the last week. Farmers commenced cutting oats in some localities yesterday. Will commence cutting wheat about the 7th.

Grand Meadow—Barley is being cut. The rain of the last few days has colored it some. Oats and wheat still look well and promise a good yield. Corn is growing fast.

Edgerton—Wheat is doing well and has commenced ripening. Oats and barley are being cut. The crop is very good. Corn is improving very fast. Flax has improved some. The crop will be fair.

Hudson—Barley and rye about all cut; yield very good. Wheat looking fine; will be ready to cut in eight to ten days. Corn improving fast.

Alden—Wheat doing well, except in some cases of blight; harvest will begin this week. The rain of the last few days has delayed cutting of barley; corn improving.

Fountain—A good many heads of blighted wheat appear after rains. Barley not cut is considerably broken down and colored up. Oats fine; corn making headway.

Spring Valley—Barley about one-third cut; wheat and oats will be ready for harvesting in seven or ten days; corn growing finely.

Oakland—Barley is not a heavy crop, as expected; wheat looking well, but stands thin on the ground; corn doing well.

Patterson—Wheat and oats looking well; wheat will be ready to harvest in eight to ten days; corn is improving some.

Lanesboro—Small grain all doing splendidly, except wheat, which is being slightly damaged by chinch-bugs; corn coming along very slowly, but may have quite a crop yet.

Brownsdale—Farmers have commenced cutting barley in this vicinity; other small grain continues to look well; corn still improving rapidly; wheat doing fairly well; harvest will begin on wheat and oats this week in some places; barley already mostly cut; fair yield; oats heavy; corn backward.

Good Thunder—Wheat and oats never did any better than for the past week; will cut some wheat and oats this week; barley mostly cut; from twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre.

Mapleton—Wheat ripening fast. Harvest favorable and commenced. Blight on wheat is noticeable in places, caused by damp and hot weather. Other grain looking well. Corn growing rapidly the past week.

Dexter—Wheat rusting slightly here for the past two or three days. Oats and barley good. Corn on the boom.

Easton—Wheat and oats still looking well. Barley nearly all cut; of a good quality, but will not yield more than twenty bushels per acre. Harvesting of wheat and oats will commence in a week or ten days. Corn looks well, but rather backward in growth yet.

Albert Lea—Wheat still doing well; do not hear of any injury by rust or blight; harvest will commence in about a week; oats good; corn backward.

Wykoff—Wheat and corn improving; most of the farmers in the middle of the barley harvest; wheat harvest will commence in about ten days.

Sumpter—Barley harvest commenced; barley is a good crop; oats looking nicely, and will be ready for cutting in a week; a good crop; wheat looking fair and will probably be an average crop; weather cool and dry.

Appleton—Harvest has begun with some of the farmers, and it is estimated the wheat will average from fifteen to eighteen bushels per acre if nothing further happens to injure it.

Bath—Wheat harvesting commenced; probable yield thirty bushels; grain plump. Oats cutting commenced; very heavy yield. Barley all in shock; good yield and bright. Corn doing well. All other crops good.

Wonderful Fertility of the Soil of Nebraska—Condition and Acreage.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 1.—The soil of Nebraska has given abundant proof this year of its wonderful fertility. Never has the State known such fine prospects for crops of all kinds, and of the grain already harvested never was the average yield so great. A summary of the condition of crops at the present time, together with the acreage of grain as returned to the Auditor of State by County Assessors, may be given as follows:

CORN.

Acreage for 1882, 1,750,792; for 1881, 1,476,608; an increase of 274,189 over last year. The present condition of the crop could not be better. The weather for the past six weeks has been favorable to its rapid growth, and the improvement is everywhere noticeable. The crop is doing particularly well in the western and northern parts of the State; in the southern tier of counties this grain never fails to make a big crop. Very little complaint is made concerning chinch-bugs or other insects in the corn, and the damage from other sources will be very slight. There is no longer any fear of drouth, and frost will have to come very early to do any material injury to the crop. There is a variety of opinion about the probable yield of corn this year, some claiming that the average cannot fall short of sixty bushels per acre, while others say that forty bushels will be about the average yield. At any rate, the crop will be a good one, larger by many thousands of bushels, and a much better average yield, than the records of the State show at any previous time.

WHEAT.

Acreage for 1882, 1,040,907; for 1881, 1,097,176; a decrease of 56,208 from last year. The reason for this falling off in acres can only be explained by the fact that corn is more generally a better crop in Nebraska than wheat. Corn never fails to make a good crop, while wheat is doubtful. This year the wheat crop, although lighter in acreage than last year, is much better both in yield and quality. Through the entire season the weather has been favorable to the growth and perfect maturity of wheat, and the grain harvest, which is now in progress, shows the crop to be very superior in every way. Considerable of the crop is now in the stack, and some thrashing has been done. The yield is variously estimated at from eighteen to thirty-five bushels per acre, probably the former will come nearer the average yield. Rust is reported in some places, and a few farmers complain that the grain has an imperfect kernel and will grade low. This is true no doubt in spots, but generally speaking the fact is to the contrary. The quality is good, and advices show that the yield is remarkably large. The total may reach as high as 20,000,000 bushels, perhaps more.

OATS.

Acreage for 1882, 263,298; for 1881, 202,180, an increase of 61,118 acres over last year. The oat crop is generally good in Nebraska, and there is an increased acreage every year. The present crop will average better than any former year, it being, in reality, a remarkable crop. The stories told of the yield of this grain are almost beyond belief; the claim is all the way from thirty to eighty bushels per acre. The average will scarcely be less than fifty bushels. The oat harvest is about over, and much of the grain is in the stock. Oats suffered no injury from any source this year; and as one farmer put it, "It was an oat year all the way through, just enough of everything to make an immense crop." The total product will not be far from 1,000,000 bushels.

BARLEY.

Acreage for 1882, 63,596; for 1881, 64,180; an increase of 415 acres over last year. The crop will be better than last year, and will average well with wheat and oats in yield and quality. The soil of Nebraska is considered good for barley, and there is scarcely ever a failure of this crop.

RYE.

The acreage for 1882 is placed at 25,254—a little more than last year. The early season was very favorable to the growth of this product, and those who are in a position to know declare it to be the best crop raised in the State. A poor field of rye has not been reported from any portion of the State. The yield will be greater than for several years.

FLAX.

Not much attention has been given to the raising of flax in this State. In some counties this grain is almost unknown. The acreage for this year is placed at 24,000. The crop is said to be very superior, the probable yield being from twelve to sixteen bushels per acre.

POTATOES.

The acreage of potatoes last year was exceedingly small, but just the reverse is reported this year, and the indications are that the crop will be very large. The acreage is placed at 3,107, which is probably a low estimate. The potato-bug is just now getting in his work to advantage, but the crop is so far advanced that the damage by such pests will not be felt.

HAY.

Farmers will soon commence making hay, of which there is a full crop this year. There is more and better tame hay this year than last, and wild hay is in abundance. Nebraska farmers are putting up more hay every year, and large shipments are made to Colorado and other States. All indications point to a big hay crop this year. The acreage of meadow is placed at 66,172.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The acreage of miscellaneous crops is placed at 10,978. This includes vegetables of all kinds, broom-corn, and so forth. On all crops, six counties failed to report, hence the acreage given above cannot be exact, but it is as near as can be made out at present, and is the only crop information of an official nature to be obtained.

Various Prospects in Various Counties of Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Aug. 2.—This (Montgomery) county has been visited by a splendid rain. Farmers and merchants are much encouraged. The recent rains will help the corn crop out wonderfully. Wheat, oats, and hay have been saved, and if we get an average corn crop the country will be prosperous.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 2.—A heavy rain and wind storm prevailed in the south part of the county last evening and blew down many acres of corn. Rain has been falling in and around about Decatur nearly all of today. Farmers say we are having too much of it for the good of corn and oats.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 2.—The pleasant weather that has prevailed the past few days has enabled the farmers of this section to save their hay in good order, and more than an average crop is reported. Wheat and rye are not as large in acreage as last year, but what there is is first-class in quality, and will yield from twenty to forty bushels per acre, most of which has already been harvested. The farmers are complaining of their corn crop, and some of them are looking pretty blue. Still there are some pretty fair fields of corn hereabouts, and in some places it is silking out. Yet a good deal deal of corn on old land will only be fit to cut for feed. Oats promise a good yield, and some are commencing to harvest them.

Three Weeks of Propitious Weather in Iowa.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Aug. 1.—In Northern Iowa the hay crop, which is enormously large, has been secured in the finest condition possible, without any rain. The past three weeks have been propitious for farmers' work, and the time has been well employed. The oat crop will be as large as any year since this part of Iowa was first settled. Wheat, except spring wheat, looks well. The corn crop the past two weeks has made rapid strides, and now promises a fair yield. The rain of the past two days and the previous warm weather have accomplished great results for corn. Rye has been generally harvested. The yield of potatoes will be unusually large. The early potatoes that are now in market are of fine quality and very large.

Reports from a Vast Region Around Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 2.—The *Daily Journal* will tomorrow morning print crop-reports from every county in Northwestern Iowa, Northern Nebraska, Southeastern Minnesota, and Southeastern Dakota. These reports, without exception, show the small-grain crops to be immense. Oats especially are a big crop and a good one. Wheat is a big average and in good condition. Reports in regard to barley, rye, and flax are not so favorable, many localities having given but little attention to these grains. Flax is being mostly sown on low wet ground and on new breaking, but where these crops have received proper attention they are reported excellent. Interest in this immediate locality centres in the corn crop, which comprises 90 per cent of the crop. This crop, though late, is coming forward rapidly under the influence of favorable weather, and nothing short of unusually early and heavy frosts will prevent a good yield in nearly every quarter from which reports are received. Potatoes will be a heavy crop.

An Iowa Railroad Man's Belief.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 2.—Crop reports received in this city today give a very discouraging account of corn. A well-known grain man who has been over all the leading lines of railroad in the State says there will not be, with the most favorable weather, over half a crop of corn, though the frost keeps off till October. Small grain is being harvested and yields magnificently, especially oats, which are by far the biggest crop ever known.

Sad Reports from the Banks of the Licking River.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.—The *Times-Star's* Falmouth (Ky.) special says: "Farmers along the Licking, between this place and Lovengood, four miles, have literally lost all their crops. In this place the loss of crops is estimated at $30,000. Besides, there were a number of cattle and horses drowned. The loss at other points along the Licking is equally as heavy. The river is falling."

A COMPLICATED CASE.

Fitzgerald, of Syracuse, Who Tried to Evade the Consequences of Bankruptcy—Allegation that He Was Afterward Poisoned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Daniel H. Fitzgerald, manager of the Manhattan Hardware Company of New York, petitioned the Coroner of Syracuse today to hold an inquest upon the body of John Fitzgerald, who died in this city on the 28th of February last, alleging that deceased came to his death at the hands of the family of Patrick Fitzgerald, with whom he lived, by the systematic administration of arsenic for the purpose of obtaining possession of his estate, which is valued at about $20,000. Fitzgerald died intestate, not daring to make a will owing to a large number of judgments filed against him for a recent financial disaster, by which a fortune of $150,000 was lost. He also alleges that the Rev. William J. Bourke, pastor of St. John Baptist Roman Catholic Church, has been a party to the alleged fraud, and, by the transaction, receives a part of the estate. Bourke has refused to turn over his share of the personal property to the administrator, as does Kate Fitzgerald, who is said to have drawn deceased's money from the bank, placed there to her credit to protect him, and within a few days has left this city, or hidden where she cannot be found. For a fortnight following Fitzgerald's death the family caused his grave to be watched, for fear, so complainant alleges, that the body would be taken up for post-mortem examination. These allegations will not be made public until tomorrow, and, as the parties to the transaction are well known here, they will be greatly excited over it. The dead man was well known in New York by his connection with the salt interests of this county and the defunct Syracuse City Bank, and the nephew who brings the charges was the Cashier of the above-named bank, and was proven not guilty of the alleged embezzlement of $200,000 from said bank by its President, Patrick Lynch, one of Syracuse's millionaires. He fought the indictment for three years, and succeeded in beating the man who attempted to ruin him. Lynch is drawn into this case by his connection with a suit brought against him by the late Fitzgerald for money alleged to have been stolen from him. The case has many complications.

AN INJURED INVENTOR.

A. De Beaumont's Claim that He Was Twice Poisoned by His Partner.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 1.—The following appeared in the personal column of a Philadelphia paper yesterday morning:

In 1877 my family and myself were poisoned at No. 1818 Barker street, where I then lived, and I lost the clearness of my mind in consequence. Since then I was poisoned twice more, to such an extent that in July, 1881, I felt slow paralyzation of my locomotive and head. I now apologize to all those who have thought themselves unkindly dealt with by me in business and other matters during my temporary unsoundness of mind. I would have brought the matter of the poisoning to the courts long ago if my mind had been clear enough to do so.

A. DE BEAUMONT,
2242 Wood street.

Mr. De Beaumont, whose name is appended to it, is a French machinist and inventor. He was born in Lorraine. He was formerly a sugar-planter, and was interested in a large plantation on the banks of the Rio Tumbas, between Peru and Ecuador, in South America. He was unfortunate in his business ventures, and in 1869 he came to this country without means, and began life again as a machinist. He found employment in this city, and set seven years to work before he came foreman in the machine-shop connected with D. B. Fuller & Co.'s steam bread and cracker bakery, Nos. 16, 18, and 20 South Eighteenth street. He remained there for some time, and gained the confidence of his employers. He was a man of inventive genius, and had already taken out several patents for improvements in machinery. He had spent some time in perfecting plans for an improvement in a tester and feeder for steam-boilers, and in February, 1877, he secured a patent on his invention. His troubles date from that time. As soon as he had secured the patent two of his employers, D. B. Fuller and W. H. Palmer, formed a copartnership with him under the name of the De Beaumont Patent Condensing Company, and opened an office at No. 721 Chestnut street. By the terms of the agreement each of the three was to have equal interest in the patent, and De Beaumont was to act as Superintendent of the works, receiving $25 a week for his services. Fuller supplied the capital, $5,000. Money troubles soon caused a rupture of the company. The inventor was then living at No. 1818 Barker street, on the second floor of a dwelling owned by a dairyman named R. Blair. He claims that Blair's wife attempted, on several occasions, to poison him and his wife and children. His youngest child, an infant 8 months old, died from the effects of the poison, and the other members of the family were confined to the house for some time. De Beaumont's mind became affected, and since then he has been unfit for brain work. His appetite failed him, and about two years ago he was seized with paralysis of the head and lower limbs. Before he had recovered from the effects of the poison another attempt, he claims, was made upon his life. The guilty man, he says, was one Tingley, an alleged capitalist of Adrian, Mich., who came to this city during the Centennial Exhibition. De Beaumont was introduced to him by W. M. Gourlay, a pumpmaker at No. 141 South Fourth street. Tingley claimed to be worth $500,000, and said he would invest $25,000 in the patent in return for a half interest. The guileless Frenchman was completely won over. He placed himself entirely in Tingley's hands and agreed to do whatever he asked. He gave him a half interest in his patent (although the $25,000 was not forthcoming), and power of attorney to transact private business for him. He says, in explanation, that the poison had affected him to such an extent that he was inordinately weak and foolish. He was then living at No. 911 Vine street. Two women occupied a room adjoining his, and one of them, he claims, poisoned him again. A doctor was again summoned, and this time he said the Frenchman was suffering from lead poisoning. A warrant for the arrest of the woman was issued, but she could not be found. The inventor charges that she was paid by Tingley to kill him. The inventor, who is now employed at Baldwin's Locomotive Works, was found at his house, No. 2242 Wood street, by your correspondent this morning. He is a tall, spare man, with brown hair and beard, and eyes of unusual brightness. He appears to be in poor health. Mrs. Blair tonight says she shall sue De Beaumont for libel.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Aug. 2.—District Lodge No. 9 of Odd Fellows has been in session here two days, and will adjourn tonight. Forty delegates are present. Tomorrow there will be a grand parade in full regalia by Oneida Lodge of this city, Lincoln Monument Lodge of Springfield, and the Grand Lodge. Tomorrow night there will be a public installation of officers at the opera-house, and addresses by the Grand Master and others. Officers for the ensuing year: W. T. Scott, Cairo, Grand Master; R. F. Donaldson, Quincy, Deputy Grand Master; Troy Porter, Paris, Grand Secretary; R. H. Gorham, Springfield, Grand Treasurer.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light rains, with partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to southwest and northwest, followed by rising barometer and stationary or slight fall in temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, local rains, partly cloudy weather, northeast to southeast winds, falling barometer in east portion.

For the Upper Lake region, occasional rain, followed by fair weather, winds mostly from north to east, rising barometer, stationary or slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, fair weather, winds mostly from northeast to northwest, stationary or slight rise in temperature, rising barometer in the south and east portions.

The Lower Ohio will rise slowly.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The storm which was central near Chicago this morning has moved slightly to the southeastward, and is now central near Indianapolis, where the barometer is lowest. Rain prevailed in all the district east of the Mississippi except New England, with slightly warmer northeast to southeast winds in the Middle States, slightly warmer westerly winds in New England, and slightly warmer easterly winds in the Lower Lake region. Warm south to west winds continue in the Southern States, and cooler northerly winds are reported from the Northwest, with generally fair weather. The following special temperatures were reported at 7 a. m. yesterday: Eastport and Cleveland, 68; Mt. Washington, 47; Duluth and St. Paul, 60; Montreal, 75; Quebec, 66; Alpena, 62; Denver, 64; San Francisco, 57.

Indications are that partly cloudy weather and light rains will prevail in the Middle and Southern States and Lake region Thursday, with no change in temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 7:18 a. m.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	77	71	S.E., Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena	66	63	E., Fresh.	.02	Ltrain
Bismarck	79	67	N.W., Fresh.	0	Clear.
Buffalo	74	70	N.E., Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Cairo	78	77	N.W., Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Concho, Tex	85	91	S., Light.	0	Foggy.
Cheyenne	68	69	N.E., Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	73	69	N.E., Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	80	77	E., Light.	.17	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	67	70	S.E., Fresh.	.24	Cl'dy.
Davenport	77	68	N., Fresh.	.01	Fair.
Dennison	80			.17	Cl'dy.
Denver	92	79	N.E., Fresh.	0	Clear.
Des Moines	73	66	E., Light.	0	Clear.
Detroit	70	65	E., Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	87	72	N.E., Light.	0	Clear.
Dubuque	76				
Duluth	66	62	N.E., Fresh.	0	Clear.
Erie	75	70	S.E., Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	70				
Champaign, Ill.	70	70	S., Light.	.04	Clear.
Ft. Assiniboine	92	77	S.E., Fresh.	0	Fair.
Fort Buford	91	68	W., Fresh.	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	94		E., Fresh.	0	Fair.
Fort Garry	68		Calm.	0	Clear.
Ft. Smith	91				
Galveston	85	84	S., Fresh.	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	74	66	E., Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak.	91	67	N.W., Light.	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	82	72	N.E., Light.	.30	Fair.
Keokuk	78	77	N.W., Light.	0	Fair.
Las Animas	91	77	E., Fresh.	0	Fair.
La Crosse	75	61	N.W., Fresh.	.04	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	89	75	S., Light.	0	Clear.
Louisville	86	75	S., Light.	.08	Fair.
Little Rock	80	71	W., Light.	.56	Cl'dy.
Marquette	68				
Memphis	84	73	W., Light.	.01	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	68	67	W., Fresh.	.01	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	73	70	N., Fresh.	0	Clear.
Nashville	88	79	S.W., Light.	.06	Fair.
North Platte	89	69	N.E., Fresh.	0	Clear.
Omaha	78	68	N., Light.	0	Clear.
Oswego	78	73	E., Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	81	65	E., Light.	0	Clear.
Port Kads	84				
Port Huron	72	66	E., Light.	.05	Cl'dy.
P. A. Landing	93				
Chattanooga	81				
Rochester	71	68	Calm.	0	Cl'dy.
San Antonio	88	86	N.E., Fresh.	0	Clear.
Sandusky	69	70	S.E., Fresh.	.09	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Mo.	79	70	N., Fresh.	0	Clear.
Shreveport	94				
Springfield, Ill.	78	69	N.W., Fresh.	0	Clear.
St. Louis	80	78	N.W., Fresh.	0	Clear.
St. Paul	75	67	N.W., Fresh.	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	80	67	Calm.	0	Clear.
Stockton, Tex.	91	91	S.E., Fresh.	0	Clear.
Toledo	70	72	E., Fresh.	.22	Fair.
Vicksburg	87	78	S., Fresh.	.03	Fair.
Yankton	78	76	Calm.	0	Clear.
Washakie	89	72	N.W., Light.	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel.	Rain.	Weather
6:18a. m.	29.885	69.2	89	E.,	2		Cloudy.
10:18a. m.	29.877	70.1	90	N. E.	6	0	Cloudy.
2:18p. m.	29.850	72.8	74	N.,	10	0	Cloudy.
6:18p. m.	29.810	69.8	94	N.,	6	0	Cloudy.
10:18p. m.	29.824	69.0	96	N. E.,	6	0	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 72.8.
Minimum temperature, 68.
Mean daily barometer, 29.853.
Mean daily thermometer, 70.4.
Mean daily humidity, 89.6.
*Too small to measure.

Further Details of the Fatal Force of the Kentucky Floods—Houses Washed Away and Whole Families Drowned.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.—Further details from the floods in Mason County, Kentucky, show that on Limestone Creek, near Maysville, the cabin of a negro family was washed away. The man escaped, but his wife and mother were drowned and carried into the Ohio.

On Lawrence Creek, two miles west of Maysville, a family named Boga, consisting of a man, his wife, five children, and this mother, had their house torn to atoms. The women and children were all drowned, but the man escaped in an almost miraculous manner.

Near Manchester, O., Richard Barnes' house was washed away by Little Three-Mile Creek. Barnes escaped, but his family were drowned.

A Great Gale at Vandalia Tuesday Night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., Aug. 2.—The most severe wind and rain storm that has visited this section since 1876 swept over here last night, doing no small amount of damage to our houses, chimneys, smokestacks, signs, fences, fruit and shade trees, etc. The storm-cloud, which approached from the northwest, was very angry-looking, and not a few of the citizens, who were fearful of a cyclone, repaired to their cellars for safety. People who were out, thinking they could reach their homes in advance of the storm, were caught up by the wind and lifted out of their tracks, while others were blown flat. Reports that have come in from the country today show that much damage has been done to cornfields, wheat, and haystacks, and also that considerable heavy timber has been blown down and uprooted. Thus far no one has been reported injured.

The Rains Have Done Much Good in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., Aug. 2.—The rains of yesterday and the day before have made a million bushels of corn in this part of the State, where the crop wrs suffering from the effects of the dry weather and severe heat. Farmers are much encouraged over the prospect now. The watermelon crop has also been put several days forward in growth, and will be coming into the market by the last of the week.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 2.—Heavy rains have fallen here within the past twenty-four hours. Corn and flax badly needed a shower, and these crops present a much more favorable appearance since the storm. Corn is now beginning to tassel, and is very healthy in color. If frosts should keep off until late, the yield will not be far below an average. Wheat in this county yields an average of eighteen bushels per acre. The fruit crop is not half an average.

The Rains Which Have Alarmed Farmers Farther West Were Needed in Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 2.—Refreshing rains have gladdened the farmers, as pastures and crops needed it very much. Thrashing has commenced in several places, while the most of the wheat still stands in the shock. Potatoes are coming down fast, selling at 60 cents per bushel. The crop will simply be immense. Corn is growing very fast, and trying to make up for being late.

Harvesting Delayed Last Week in Nebraska.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLEAR CREEK, Neb., July 30.—We are in a bad spell of weather for harvesting. This is the fourth day—5 o'clock in the evening—that the harvesters have been still on account of rain, during which time 4.42 inches of water have fallen. Our corn is late, just tasseling.

A Heavy Rain-Storm at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 2.—There was a fearful storm tonight. Rain fell in torrents. Allen's Creek overflowed, and cellars were filled and barns and outhouses washed away. The Toledo Railroad track was damaged several hundred dollars. Total loss, including damage to the mill-race of Swathel, Kier & Peterson, $2,500.

Heavy Rain at Green Bay, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 2.—It commenced raining about noon today and has continued to pour down steadily all the afternoon. We have not heard of such a continuous hard rain this summer before.

TURF MATTERS.

Yesterday's Races at Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Today's races proved close and exciting. The weather again threatened rain, keeping the crowd away from the driving-park, so that not over 5,000 people were present. These were most enthusiastic, and the pool-stands did an immense business.

In the 2:25 pacing class Joel Bowers had the call at $50, Fuller second at $40, and the field $20. Keno and Ned Hunter were drawn, leaving as starters Warrior, Mattie Bond, Joe Bowers, Fuller, Estella, and Limber Jack. The latter drew the pole, and when the word was given on the sixth trial he took the lead and maintained it throughout, winning as he pleased in 2:18¼. The favorit broke on the lower turn and finished sixth. Pools now sold at $25 on Limber Jack to $30 on the field. In the second heat Jack opened up a couple of lengths for the lead on the lower turn. At the half Bond and Jack were pacing a neck-and-neck race, with Fuller at their wheels. The three struggled all the way down the stretch for supremacy, Jack winning the heat by half a length. Jack now sold for $30 to $17 for the field. Before the turn was reached the favorit made a disastrous break, letting Bowers get the lead, and he won the heat, though beaten in by Fuller, the latter being set back for running. The favorit paced the last three quarters very fast, but his loss was too much, and he finished sixth. Bowers again had the call in the pools at $25 against $40 for the field. Jack, however, showed his staying qualities, and by fast work cut in and took the pole on the lower turn, holding it to the end, winning the heat and race.

Summary—Purse $1,000 for pacers who have never beaten 2:25:

Limber Jack	1	1	5 1
Joe Bowers	6	4	1 2
Fuller	4	2	2 5
Warrior	2	5	3 3
Mattie Bond	3	3	4 4
Estella	5	6	6 6
Ned Hunter	dis.		
Keno	dr.		
Kismet	dr.		

Time—2:18¼; 2:19½; 2:21; 2:20¾.

The ten entries in the 2:25 trotting class responded to the tap of the bell. London was first favorite in the pools at $50 against $25 for Overman, $20 for Kate Taylor, $40 for Yellow Dock, $10 for Big Ike, and $15 for the field. Great trouble was experienced in starting, and several drivers were fined. St. Cloud took the lead. Abe Downing was on even terms with him at the quarter, and they trotted side by side to the three-quarters pole. Then Downing did his best, and won by barely half a head. In the pools Downing had the call at $27 to $90 on the field. Overman, however, showed to the front on the first turn in the second heat, and trotted a waiting race, but well into the stretch, when he shot to the front, winning as he pleased. Fifty dollars was now placed on Overman to $25 on the field. After the heat was trotted no pools could be sold. In both the remaining heats he took the lead from the first, winning as he pleased.

Summary—Purse $1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:29:

Overman	2	1	1 1
Abe Downing	1	2	5 9
St. Cloud	3	3	2 2
Rollo	9	5	2 8
Little Billy	7	3	4 3
Kate Taylor	4	9	6 5
London	8	10	8 4
Rigolette	5	7	7 7
Yellow Dock, formerly Mohawk Maid	8	6	8 6
Big Ike	10	10	9 10

Time—2:23¾, 2:20¾, 2:23¾, 2:24.

But two heats for the free-for-all pacing race were disposed of on account of darkness. Buffalo Girl was the favorit at $50 to $60 for the field. In the first heat she went neck and neck with Gem for the last three-quarters, but was scared by the cheers of the crowd, as she began to forge ahead at the distance stand and broke, losing the heat. The second she won without once being headed.

Summary—Purse $1,500 for free pacers; unfinished:

Buffalo Girl (formerly Emma Miller)	2	1
Gem	1	4
Lucy	4	2
Flora Belle	3	3
Mattie Hunter	6	7
Ben Hamilton	7	6
Bay Billy	5	5

Time—2:19; 2:17.

The Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The first race, one mile, was won by Morgan Spy, Elector second, and Francisca third. Time, 1.44¼.

The second race, one mile and 500 yards, was won by Warfield, Long Tom second, and Oakleaf third. Time, 2:12¾.

The third race, five furlongs, was won by Fairview, Referee second, and Standford Mellar third. Time, 1:02¾.

The fourth race, three-fourths of a mile, was won by Blenheim, Little Phil second, and Malasine third. Time, 1:15¼.

Postponed on Account of Rain.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 2.—The races are postponed on account of rain.

ROBBING PAUPERS.

The Philadelphia Almshouse Scandals—The Superintendent Short in His Accounts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 2.—The almshouse continues to furnish us all the scandal that is necessary for the weather. The recent investigation by the Councils resulted in discovering an abundance of mismanagement, neglect of the inmates, the purchase of inferior materials from favorit contractors, musty flour, strong butter, and stinking meat, while other supplies were found to have been delivered to relatives and friends of the guardians, and an abundance of articles bought for the almshouse which could not be found by the committee when they sought an inventory. The case was not strong enough to warrant criminal prosecution, but it proved a sufficient foundation for the ousting of the old board who sought a reelection at the hands of Councils and the choice of enough new members to demand the resignation of Maj. Phipps, the ring Superintendent. The new board had not half finished its preliminary investigation when it was discovered that the guardians had, in their apparent anxiety to get good places for infants, freely connived at the substitution of infants to convince the too confiding husbands that their fears of the sterility of their spouses were ill-founded. The

and thus the one great ob-
ful establishment of a re-
ion has been overcome.
bout half an hour's ride from
it is proposed to have a line
and from the city. By this
n be reached in less than an
eturned well pleased with the
s which seem to be so flatter-
ted that the Coney Island of
full blast by this time next

LIGIOUS.

y at the Madison Camp-Meeting.
ch to The Chicago Tribune.
, Aug. 2.—Today was pro-
e Monona Lake Assembly
conspicuous features of the
were a paper on "The Ev-
reek Philosophy," by Prof.
awrence University of Ap-
ture on "Immortality" by
R. Wendling, of Blooming-
tter's effort was an excep-

est of the day centered on a
neeting at 2 o'clock, which
political character. Strong
the old parties and support
arties who favor prohibitory
made by the Rev. E. L.
on, the Rev. Robert Nourse
pt. P. Cleghorn of Clinton,
ward Anderson of Toledo,
Several leaders in the pro-
nt in this State, including
of the State Central Commit-
e ground, which during the
political mass-meeting.
fternoon the State Woman's
erance Union held a meeting,
representative women advo-
y legislation.
hool Parliament was held in
by the Rev. Z. G. Merrill, of
and a lecture on "Electri-
ompanied by laboratory ex-
the exercises of the day.
l before daylight, and show-
ained during the day. The
eek is not favorable for out-
although it keeps up well.

canoe Camp-Meeting.
ndence of The Chicago Tribune.
ND, Ind., Aug. 1.—The camp-
ing to a close, tomorrow be-
r the final wind-up. The at-
ear has been about the same
nes, though Sunday's crowd
at 11,000. Chaplain McCabe
ervices. There is some talk
e time for several days, but
y to be done.

OBITUARY.

Patriarch of Tippecanoe—Children Aged People.
ondence of The Chicago Tribune.
Ind., Aug. 1.—Friends and
fternoon followed to the grave
ison, the oldest man in Tip-
ty, if not in the State. The
as kept by the children, makes
108 years of age, but the old
ways asserted that it was not
ming that the register in Ire-
eight years older. Robinson's
Scotch, though he was born in
ras with Old Hickory at New
never sick to speak of in his
aintained his mental fac-
a remarkable degree.
a daughter residing in Grand
78 years old, and his son, with
e his home, is about 60.

Gittings a Prominent Baltimore Lawyer.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
, Md., Aug. 2.—Richard J. Git-
the most prominent lawyers in
d well known for his great
throughout the entire South,
ess Hall Hotel, Ocean City, to-
a graduate of Princeton and
eges, and early in his profes-
attained a high reputation in
ces. He served two terms as
ney, and in 1876 was one of the
the Tilden and Hendricks ticket.
but 55 years of age, and leaves a
ix children.

Kimball, at Rochester, N. Y.
R, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Eugene Kim-
billiardist, is dead.

AL ABSTINENCE.

nnual Meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union.
, Minn., Aug. 2.—The twelfth
vention of the National Catholic
nence Union began its session
the Rev. Father J. B. Cotter pre-
e hundred and ninety-one votes
ented, indicating an equal num-
ordinate unions. The report of
Secretary shows nearly 35,000
the organization. Reports of
Presidents indicate great prog-
work of temperance reform
Nearly every large city
ountry was represented in
on. Letters were received from
the leading Catholic dignitaries,
veral Archbishops and many
l heartily indorsing the temper-
l. Cardinal McCloskey was
by proxy. The blessing of the
otore conferred was continued.
and made a two hours' address,
eclared that the woes of the people
ere mostly brought about by
, and that if they could be made
and kept so for fifteen years they
out the entire island with the
would otherwise spend for drink.

SES TO INTERFERE.

om Refuses to Pardon a Conburderer and Remit the Fine Stipulator of a Ballot-Box.
Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
IELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—Some time ago
was made to Gov. Cullom for the
Patrick Grogan, who is serving a
ce in the penitentiary for the mur-
rad Whittle in Moline in 1879. The
s well backed, but today the Gov-
vided the strongest protest against
pardon he has ever received in any
which bore the signatures of many
nor than not yet passed on the case,
t at all probable that he will inter-
Grogan's sentence.
ernor today declined to remit the
ward Murphy, who was convicted
k County Criminal Court of inter-
h the ballot-box, sentenced to the
ry for one year, and fined $1,000.
as served out his sentence, and his
ndeavored to secure a remission of
ut without success.

BARKLEY.

nel of the Fifth Illinois Militia an Enemy into a Back Room nocks Him Down.
al Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
IELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—James H.
the Colonel of the Fifth Regiment
National Guard, who was re-
lected to that office, celebrated that
day by committing a cowardly as-
George C. Latham, a competitor in
It appears that Latham dunned
a number of times for a bill due for
bished for the Second Brigade en-
rt in 1881. A few days ago he wrote
that suit would be commenced next
y if the bill was not paid. Today,
ssing Barkley's store, the latter called
to the back part of the establishment
knocked him down without a word
ing as to his intentions, and struck his
fines in the face. Before Latham
d to his own place of business Bark-
sent around there and had the bill is
paid.

HE WAR OF RACES.

and Blacks at Deadly Feud in Mississippi.
SON, Miss., Aug. 2.—On the Talla-
River yesterday the desperado broth-
liam and Henry Morvell, colored,
d Matthew Beck, a planter. Beck's
t and killed Henry. A posse of white
rsued William, and were fired on by
l's friends. The posse captured John-
e of the colored mob, and shot him
The whites are now expecting an at-
negroes.

THE RAILROADS.

Why the Northern Pacific Land Grant Should Not Be Forfeited.

Nearly One Thousand Miles of Road Built in This Country in July.

Assessed Valuation of Railroad Property in This City and County.

Revision of the April Freight Classification by the Illinois Commissioners.

President Villard's Reasons Why the Northern Pacific Should Not Forfeit Its Land Grant.

Henry Villard, President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, has addressed a long communication to the Committee on Judiciary of the House of Representatives in answer to inquiries as to the cost of construction of the road; the net proceeds of lands already disposed of; of any facts tending to hinder the construction of the road which caused unavoidable delay; what proportion of the lands unearned are valueless, if any, etc.

This letter has just been published in pamphlet form, and gives much valuable information regarding the present condition of the Northern Pacific. It appears from this letter that the cost of 1,203¾ miles of completed road and of 170 miles of finished grade, including rolling-stock, motive power, and other equipment, to May 1, 1882, was as follows:

Construction	$51,019,402
Equipment	6,034,089
Improvements and betterments	2,402,505
Construction material on hand, say	4,000,000
	$63,456,088

The net receipts from the sale of 3,083,953 acres of land to May 1, 1882, were as follows:

In cash	$ 684,477
In the company's bonds	1,846,104
In the company's preferred stock	9,034,884
	$11,565,466

Bonds are received in payment for lands in compliance with the terms of the several mortgages under which they were issued. The above amount includes bonds of the original 7.30 issue before the failure of the company, and bonds issued since under new mortgages.

Mr. Villard gives many reasons that caused unavoidable delay in the construction of the road. Among others he refers to the difficulty of penetrating the Yellowstone country prior to 1877. The survey could not be made because the company had not sufficient men to make the country safe. The existence of Indian reservations on and along the line of the road has caused and is still causing considerable delay.

In regard to the valueless land of the company, Mr. Villard states that in Minnesota out of 1,500,000 acres only 400,000 acres are fit for cultivation.

Of the lands granted to the company in Dakota, all that portion included within the Coteaux is the eastern part of the Territory and the so-called "bad lands" in the west part, and estimated at about one-third of the lands granted, is believed to be good only for grazing purposes.

In Montana the grant to the company is estimated to include 20,000,000 acres; but not more than one-sixth of this acreage is at all susceptible of cultivation, and at least one-half of the cultivable area will require irrigation. Of the other five-sixths, about one-third can be utilized for grazing purposes, while the whole of the remainder of the lands is valueless. This is due to the peculiar character of Montana, nearly the whole of which is a region extremely broken by mountain ranges and water courses, in the narrow valleys of which latter alone agricultural land productive without irrigation is found.

The small area granted to the company within the northwestern portion of Idaho, with the exception of limited tracts of timber lands along the water courses, has hardly any practical value.

In Washington Territory about one-third of the lands granted are fit for agricultural purposes. The remainder consists either of sterile plateaus along the Columbia River and its tributaries, or a mountainous wilderness of timber within the Cascade Range.

The road under construction and to be constructed is as follows:

	Miles.
Yellowstone Division, 340 miles (177 completed); Rocky Mountain Division, 198; Clark's Fork Division, 282 (38 completed)	820
Columbia River Division	238
Cascade Branch Division	219
Wisconsin Division	100
Pacific Division	44
Total	1,421

Of the 820 miles in course of construction, 177 miles are completed and in operation on the eastern end; thirty-eight miles on the western end; and between the two termini some 170 miles graded ready for the track. The work in this section of the country is of an expensive character, principally through the mountainous region of Montana, involving the piercing of the main range of the Rocky Mountains at two points—viz.: at Bozeman, where the tunnel will be 3,500 feet long, and at the Mullan Pass, near Helena, where the tunnel will be about 3,600 feet long. The aggregate cost of these tunnels with the approaches will reach $1,500,000.

The engineer's estimate of the cost of completing the gap amounts to $24,676,520, or $30,065 per mile.

In conclusion Mr. Villard says: "As an unfinished local line the Northern Pacific can never fulfill the expectations of its originators and their successors, and that it can only become a paying enterprise as far as the stockholders are concerned upon its completion as a through line from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. We are glad to say that the security which we were in a position to offer in the form of constructed line and of the lands granted to the company has enabled us to negotiate a mortgage loan, the proceeds of which will permit of the completion of the main line, as contemplated by the charter of the company, before the close of 1883."

Assessed Valuation of Railroad Property in Cook County.

The valuation of railroad property in Cook County has been completed. The amounts given include the valuation of rights of way, depot and shop property and other real estate, and rolling-stock.

The following table shows the assessed valuation of the property of the railroads in Cook County this year, and also the property assessed in 1881:

	1881.	1882.
Chicago & Northwestern	$193,586	$1,319,619
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	9,700	258,372
Chicago & Pacific Division	4,880	154,786
Michigan Central	16,828	89,737
Joliet & Northern Indiana	2,110	25,718
Baltimore & Ohio	17,860	72,278
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	42,225	232,726
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,478	82,637
Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. L	55,181	289,006
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	187,700	1,160,921
Chicago & Alton	6,910	209,080
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	256,280	579,659
Chicago & Grand Trunk	4,300	148,384
Chicago & Western Indiana	300	95,914
South Chicago Branch of Chicago & Western Indiana	....	3,386
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chi	19,383	579,741
Chicago & Western	....	19,128
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	670	64,893
Chicago & Illinois Southern	....	1,414
Total	$818,811	$5,357,998

Another Revision of the April Freight Classification by the Illinois Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—It is well known that the revision of the classification of freight adopted by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners in April last was very distasteful to the companies, which kicked against it most vigorously. So strong were their objections, in fact, to the changes made in the classifications at that time, following as they did on the heels of a radical reduction in rates, that the new classification was not generally adopted, although a number of roads accepted it under protest, while all recognized it as legal and observed it when compelled to, even if they did not put it in general operation on their lines. Since that time the Commissioners have been studying the practical results of their work, and have reached the conclusion that some of the objections raised against the revised classification by the railroads were well founded; but they have carefully refrained from saying anything as to their intentions, and it was not known until today, when the official publication was made in the organ of the board here, that another revision of the April freight classification had been adopted, which will take effect Aug. 10. A comparison of this with the April classification shows that changes have been made in the classification of 115 different articles of freight. Many of these changes are intended simply for the convenience of the railroads and shippers, and do not affect the rates. The following is a statement of the more important changes made by this revised classification: Farm and agricultural implements in car-loads have been transferred from Class B to Class A. Alcohol and spirits of all kinds are rated with whisky. A twenty-barrel rate has been made, and the car-load rate is Class A, a valuation limit of $1 per gallon being placed on all shipments made at these rates. Constructive weights, instead of actual weights, are given to the following articles: Barrels, beer, live-stock in less than car-loads, safes, and vehicles. A high constructive weight at a low rate is found to be more satisfactory all around. Lard, hams, and shoulders, beef-meats of all kinds, and tallow in car-load lots have been rated the same as bacon, while the rate on bacon "loose" has been changed to Class 1, and in car-loads from Class A 2 to 20 per cent less than Class 4. On furniture the rate is the same as heretofore, with the addition of the word "released," and another higher rate for goods carried at the company's risk of damage at the present rate, when the company is released from liability for damage, and the board in a note explains this as follows: The legal effect of signing a release contract liability for damage caused by carelessness or negligence of its employés, but only such damage as would ordinarily be caused in transportation. In lime the bulk rate has been abandoned and the barrel rate increased 20 per cent. Nails in car-loads have been changed from Class D to C. The rate for starch in small lots is now that for Class 3, in boxes in car-loads Class 4, and in barrels and car-loads the same as flour. The old rate on wood (seasoned) was 30 per cent less than Class D. This has been changed to 20 per cent less, and on wood fuel (green) from 40 to 20 per cent less than Class D. These changes in classification will principally work to the advantage of the railroad companies, and will in most instances somewhat increase the rates they are permitted to charge. These concessions, however, are offset by the reductions in rates on short hauls also just made by the board on flour and meal, soft lumber, wheat, and grain of all kinds. The modification of the schedule of rates published today gives a reduction of 10 per cent on soft lumber in car-loads on all distances up to 400 hundred miles. The hard-lumber rate has been changed from two-thirds of the soft-lumber rate to 20 per cent less than that rate. For instance, the present rate on lumber for 100 miles is 10 cents, while the new rate is $9.50. For 200 miles the new rate is 14 cents instead of 13, and for 300 miles it is 14 cents instead of 15. Another important feature of this revision is the reduction made on the rates for short hauls for wheat, corn, mill-stuff, flour, and meal, which amounts to an average reduction of about 10 per cent for distances of 100 miles and less.

George H. Heafford Appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Nothing could better demonstrate the correctness and reliability of THE TRIBUNE'S railroad news than the official circular just issued by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad announcing the appointment of Mr. George H. Heafford as Assistant General Passenger Agent of that company. Shortly after the resignation of Mr. J. H. Page as Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, THE TRIBUNE announced positively that Mr. Heafford would be his successor. This news was generally discredited at the time, and even officials of the Milwaukee & St. Paul took the trouble to state that there was no truth in the report. Yet in spite of all this Mr. Heafford has receveid the appointment, and once more THE TRIBUNE'S reliability has been attested.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul could not well have selected a better man for this responsible position. Mr. Heafford is generally considered one of the ablest and most energetic passenger men in the country. During the last few years he has held the position of General Eastern Agent of the Bee Line at New York, and previous to that he was General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Missouri Pacific for several years. He was also at one time Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern in this city.

Construction Record for July—Nearly 1,000 Miles of Track Added.

The forthcoming number of the *Railway Age* will have an article presenting a summary of the mileage of new track—main line only—laid during July, 1882.

The track reported laid during July, 1882, in the various States is as follows:

	Miles.		Miles.
Arkansas	38	Minnesota	38
California	10	Missouri	8
Colorado	70	Montana	54
Dakota	20	Nebraska	8
Florida	9	New Hampshire	1
Georgia	38	New Jersey	12
Idaho	35	New York	84
Illinois	33	North Carolina	27
Indiana	36	Ohio	89
Iowa	58	Oregon	38
Kansas	2	Pennsylvania	24
Kentucky	17	Texas	139
Louisiana	27	Utah	14
Massachusetts	2	Virginia	21
Michigan	18	Wisconsin	2

Total in thirty States and Territories....969

Commenting upon this record the *Age* says:

This summary for July shows an increase on sixty-five different lines in thirty of the States and Territories of 969 miles of new railway, which, in addition to the 4,990 miles reported in our statement for the first six months of the year up to July 1, gives a total of 5,959 miles of main track already added to our railway system this year, of which we have received information. Undoubtedly the additional construction not yet reported would make the present total for the seven months considerably more than 6,000 miles, but the mileage now unreported will be credited in the record for subsequent months, so that the final statement will be complete. Some portion of the mileage in this table was laid previous to July, but did not come to our knowledge before.

It will be seen that the extraordinary rate of construction which had already marked this year has not only been maintained but increased. Last year at this time less than 3,000 miles of new track had been reported, against nearly 6,000 now, and yet the total new mileage for 1881 was 9,856 miles, or more than three times that published up to August. It is not to be assumed, however, that the same proportionate increase will continue this year. Although construction is still in progress on a large number of roads, most of these lines are of moderate length, while on some work is not proceeding as rapidly as was expected on account of the greater difficulty of procuring money. Still it seems safe to assume that the new railway mileage of 1882 will not be less than 10,000 miles, while it may considerably exceed that figure. We look, however, for a decrease in the figures of our monthly summaries for the rest of the year.

The total railway mileage of the United States, according to Poor's Manual, on Jan. 1, 1882, was 104,813. Adding the new mileage so far recorded, the total is now at least 110,770 miles.

Action Concurred In.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.—The Trustees of the sinking fund have concurred in the action of the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, by which $200,000 in bonds from the sum deposited as security by the lessees of the road were released to the lessees, the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad Company, as done upon a showing that the lessees had expended more than that sum in betterments on the road.

The Usual Central Pacific Semi-Annual Dividend.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The Central Pacific declares the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Illinois Central has made Oakland a ticket station for the sale of suburban train tickets.

Mr. W. H. Osborn, formerly President of the Illinois Central Railroad, arrived in this city from the East last evening, and will leave this morning for the Northwest to make a trip over the Northern Pacific.

The freight business of the roads leading east from this city has somewhat improved during the last few days. The principal article being shipped is oats, which, in anticipation of a large new crop, is going forward quite freely. But very little wheat is being shipped east from this city by rail, and the provision business also remains very light.

Mr. Ford Woods has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway in charge of the local business of the Ohio Division, with headquarters at Springfield, O.

The Lake Shore Road yesterday brought in fifteen car-loads of European immigrants, the Michigan Central two car-loads, and the Fort Wayne three car-loads. The latter road expects to bring in 125 more immigrants today.

Mr. J. B. Maxon has been appointed Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Middle Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, with headquarters at Ottumwa, Ia., vice D. T. Bacon, resigned. This appointment takes effect Aug. 8, 1882.

The following joint notice has just been issued by the roads leading east from this city: By an error in issuing tariff July 28 of cattle rates to go into effect Aug. 7, 1882, the rate from Chicago to Albany was printed 52 cents per 100 pounds. Should be 51 cents per 100 pounds.

Mr. Paul J. Sanford has resigned the position of General Eastern Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Mr. Frank B. Mesick, for some time past assistant to Mr. Sanford, has been appointed General Eastern Freight Agent, with headquarters at 257 Broadway, New York. Mr. Sanford, it is understood, has associated himself with a cattle firm out West.

Mr. James C. Clarke, Vice-President of the Illinois Central and President of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, is in the city. Mr. Clarke states that the cotton, sugar, and corn crops are very promising throughout the section through which his road runs. All that is needed, he says, to insure good crops is plenty of hot weather and as little rain as possible. Mr. Clarke also expects a good orange crop.

Mr. H. H. Courtright, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, has issued the following notice to agents and shippers: "Until further notice the minimum weight to be charged for on car-load freight in cars stenciled 'capacity 24,000 pounds' will be 20,000 pounds. All loaded in excess of 24,000 pounds in these cars will be subject to the established rule of double rate on such excess. Agents will please take especial pains to inform shippers fully in regard to the proper loading of these and all other cars."

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Wordy Letters of Folger and Pierrepont on the Question of Collecting Sammy's Income Tax—The Gist of It All Is that the Government Leaves It to the Court and Counsel to Drop.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The income tax case of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden has been for some time under consideration by the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney-General. Following is the substance of the correspondence on the subject between Secretary Folger, Edwards Pierrepont, special counsel, and the Attorney-General:

On the 23d of May last Secretary Folger addressed a letter to G. B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in which he said: "You have placed before me a letter from Edwards Pierrepont, and one from the United States Attorney at New York City, in the matter of the suit of the United States vs. Samuel J. Tilden. It is a case that should not be brought to trial without reasonable prospects of success. It is one, also, in which, if there is no reasonable prospect of success, there should be no attempt to try it, nor should any terms be insisted upon or sought upon throwing it up. Of course I intend to place upon counsel for the Government the responsibility of advising as to the prospect of success, or, rather, I intend to leave that responsibility upon them. As a right it belongs there, and I suppose you have given to counsel all the facts you are able to supply. It is for counsel to determine and advise whether they are enough to warrant trial of the suit. If they furnish a fair prospect of success on a trial, it should be had at once. If they do not, the cause should be discontinued. It is due to a citizen to be brought to trial or that he be freed from expectation of it, and if there is not enough in the facts we refuse him his latter. It does not seem to me just or worthy of the Government to exact or take from him a price for the privilege."

On the 20th of July, Edwards Pierrepont, special counsel for the Government, wrote a letter to the Attorney-General in which he recited the proceedings which had been had with a view to a settlement of the case and urged the subject upon the Attorney-General's attention. Tilden's counsel, he said, were entitled to some kind of decision in order that they might know how to act. The pending question, as he understood it, was whether the case should be dismissed with or without costs.

On the 21st of July Attorney-General Brewster, to whom Secretary Folger had referred the papers relating to the suit, returned them to the latter with a communication in which he said he would not undertake to revise the case, since he could not express his conclusions and convictions upon the subject more plainly and directly than Secretary Folger had expressed them in his letter to Commissioner Raum, and he fully concurred in all the Secretary had said in that communication, and thought the last sentence contained therein a rule to work by which should govern the case. He was positively opposed as a point of principle and integrity of Governmental election to prosecute such cases when they ought not to be prosecuted, and to the exaction from the defendant of money to pay the fees of Government counsel as a condition of discontinuance. Such a course would be beneath the dignity of the Government, and would lead to corrupt practices of the worst kind by enabling legal officers of the Government to institute suits which they could not maintain, and then compromise them by exacting large sums of money from the defendant, selling them peace as a purchasable commodity.

Secretary Folger on the 25th of July wrote to the Attorney-General acknowledging the receipt of the above letter and saying Judge Pierrepont had been made acquainted with the contents of Secretary Folger's letter to Commissioner Raum. He added that, in his judgment, it was only necessary that the Attorney-General should inform the United States Attorney at New York City and Judge Pierrepont that the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department concurred in the views expressed in that letter, and that it was for counsel and court to say what should be done with the case according to the court's rules and practice.

On the 26th of July the Attorney-General advised counsel of the Government in New York of the concurrence of the Treasury Department and Department of Justice in the views set forth in Secretary Folger's letter to Commissioner Raum, and instructed them it was for them and the court to decide what disposition should be made of the case.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Villain Fires at a Passing Train—Other Misdeeds.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.—Yesterday as a freight train was passing through Walton, Ky., John Richy came out of a saloon and fired two shots from a revolver at the conductor and two brakemen sitting on the top of the caboose. One of the balls struck John R. Carson, one of the brakemen, in the head, inflicting a fatal wound. Richy was arrested.

LANSING, Mich, Aug. 2.—The robbery of the Thomans Mill office here a few days ago, at first treated lightly, now proves to have resulted in the loss of $15,000 in securities, cash, etc.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PERU, Ind., Aug. 2.—The large store of C. F. Nessing was entered by burglars early this morning, and a large quantity of goods taken.

AFTERWARD.

They asked the rose-bush for a rose
When Summer-days were past and dead.
"Nay, nay! the biting North-wind blows;
I cannot give a rose," she said.

They asked the poet for a song
When youth, and hope, and joy had fled.
"Nay, nay! the dread of death is strong;
I cannot sing a song," he said.
—*James Buckham.*

The Artist Who Drew "Sam Weller" and "Capt. Cuttle."

London Times.

Thirty years ago there was no surer guarantee of a book's popularity than the announcement that it was to be "illustrated by Phiz." For some time past the artist who drew under that name has lived in retirement; but Hablot Browe is not forgotten among us, and the news of his death will awaken feelings of regret and sympathy wherever English books are read. His works were very numerous, but the books with which his name is inseparably linked are the early editions of Lever and Dickens. It was during the appearance of the immortal *Pickwick* that he first rose to fame. The publishers, as the well-known story goes, had engaged the then obscure young writer to do the letter-press to some sketches of Seymour, the notable caricaturist of that day, illustrating Cockney life. A few of the monthly numbers had appeared when Seymour died; but already the public had begun to find something that it liked in the letter-press, and it was seen to be desirable to keep it on. A new illustrator was found in "Phiz," then a young man of one-and-twenty; and the union between him and Dickens proved to be as fertile a "marriage of true minds" as the history of literature can show. If Seymour was the creator of the type of Pickwick that is familiar to all of us—a type which, as Dickens has placed on record, was not like his own first idea, and to which he himself adapted his story with the happiest results—"Phiz" was as truly the creator of the second hero of the volume, the inimitable *Mr. Weller*. The collaboration thus fortunately begun was continued for some twenty years, and till the appearance of "Little Dorrit," in 1855-57, "Phiz" illustrated almost all the novels of Dickens—"Oliver Twist," if we recollect right, being the only one which was intrusted to another hand. The drawings which Cruikshank furnished for that great book will always have a higher value, from the purely artistic standard, than anything that Hablot Browne could ever do; but, as an illustrator of Dickens, Browne was, there can be little doubt, the more successful of the two. What is above all things demanded in that special work is characterization—the power of seizing a sharply-defined personality and preserving it intact and unmistakable through a hundred different scenes. This is just what "Phiz" excelled in. His *Mrs. Gamp*, his *Pecksniff*, his *Capt. Cuttle* are permanent creations. For all time they are associated, in the mind of every one who has read Dickens in the original editions, with the sayings and doings of those illustrious individuals. The set of *Mr. Pecksniff's* hair and the cut of his collar are as much a part of himself as his moral speeches and his treatment of *Pinch*; and it is to "Phiz" that these are owing.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Fine Barn Burned Up Near Wabash, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 2.—Lightning last night set fire to a big barn belonging to A. R. Starbeck, a prominent farmer residing seven miles southwest of here. Many valuable implements, twenty tons of hay, and several bushels of corn and wheat were destroyed. The loss foots up about $2,700, and it is not believed that there is a dollar of insurance.

Near Baraboo, Wis., Loss $5,000, Insurance $2,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BARABOO, Wis., Aug. 2.—Yesterday afternoon the large barn of Mr. Orlando Stone, on Sauk Prairie, was struck by lightning, and, with all it contained, entirely destroyed. The contents were winter wheat from fourteen acres of land just stacked, a quantity of hay, and a large stock of farm machinery, tools, etc. Those in the barn at the time were paralyzed, but no lives lost. Mr. Stone's loss is about $5,000; insurance in Merrimac Mutual, $2,000.

Chicago Blazes.

The alarm of fire from Box No. 35 at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the explosion of an oil-stove on the upper floor of No. 79 Madison street, occupied by J. G. Smeal as a blank-book manufactory. No damage.

The alarm from Box No. 393 at 11 o'clock last night was caused by the discovery of fire in a one-story brick building occupied by Barth & Co. in connection with their tannery at the corner of Elston road and Division street. The cause of the fire is unknown. The damage will be about $1,000, upon which there is no ample insurance.

Forest Fires in New Jersey.

MANAHAWKIN, N. J., Aug. 2.—Sixty-six square miles of woodland in this vicinity have been destroyed by forest fires. Loss over $200,000. It originated in sparks from a locomotive. In Mulica Township the loss is $100,000. Fires are partly arrested by rain.

Damage to a Paper-Mill at Turner's Falls, Mass.

TURNER'S FALLS, Mass., Aug. 2.—Keith's paper-mill was damaged by fire this morning $40,000 to $60,000.

HEAVY FORGERIES.

Discovery of Large Amounts of Forged Paper Negotiated by Hilgert, the Philadelphia Sugar Refiner.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 2.—It is now believed that Hilgert, the sugar-refiner, concealed his goods with the intention of defrauding his creditors.

W. H. Newbold's Son & Co., note brokers, charge that they purchased from him a lot of acceptances aggregating $86,199, which they discover to be forgeries, and B. B. Comegys, President of the Philadelphia National Bank, and Charles C. Harrison, of Harrison, Havemyer & Co., sugar refiners, make similar charges. The forgeries in the bank's case amount to $36,000, and in the sugar refiners $23,000. All these have secured attachments against Hilgert's property, which, it is thought, is not worth more than a fourth of the amount of the claims. Hilgert, it is said, secured the forged acceptances by insisting that those who purchased from him within the last few weeks should take his goods on sixty days' credit, giving a draft or note. Hilgert disappeared Monday. It is rumored that he has gone to Brazil.

BASE-BALL GAMES.

Cincinnati 13, St. Louis 0.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.—The Cincinnatis got revenge today, beating St. Louis by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cincinnati	1	1	0	1	4	2	0	4	*	—13

Philadelphia 13, Chicago 0.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 2.—At the end of the seventh inning today the game closed, the score being as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Philadelphia	2	0	1	1	2	0	7	—13
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Operations Resumed with Non-Union Men at One of the Largest Establishments at McKeesport, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 2.—The National Tube Works Company of McKeesport, Pa., resumed operations with non-union men this morning. All of the departments are running short-handed, but the officers expect to have them full in a few days. No disturbance has occurred, the strikers evidently being desirous of committing no breach of the law. Crowds are standing around, but no trouble is anticipated.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 2.—Arrived, the Lord Gough, from Philadelphia.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The steamers Maas and Mosel, from New York, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Arrived, the steamer British Queen, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Arrived, the Amerique, from Havre.

Lesseps and His Former Coadjutor Reconciled.

London Times, July 15.

The Prime Minister has, in a letter to Sir Daniel A. Lange, signified his satisfaction at the reconciliation which has taken place between Count Ferdinand de Lesseps and Sir Daniel Lange. Six years ago Sir Daniel Lange entered into negotiations with Earl Granville for the sale of the Suez Canal to England for the sum of £12,000,000 sterling, including the towns, villages, and all lands pertaining to the Suez Canal Company, a property now estimated to be worth £30,000,000 sterling. In the publication of Parliamentary papers on the purchase of the canal shares, which took place in the year 1858, some letters addressed confidentially by Sir Daniel to Earl Granville, so long ago as 1871, were by inadvertence included, and the appearance of these letters led M. de Lesseps and his codirectors to dismiss Sir Daniel abruptly from his position as a representative of British interests in the direction of the canal.

The *Times* then remarked (March, 1876) that "the important share which Sir Daniel Lange took in the formation of the canal—a share scarcely second to that of M. de Lesseps himself—and the fact that he has been the only Englishman prominently connected with the enterprise rendered his dismissal by the French Administration especially inopportune." The fact, however, remained that as a result of his patriotic efforts to secure for England the sole control of our highway to India Sir Daniel Lange lost the important position he held in the Suez Canal Company.

No doubt Sir Daniel must have felt bitterly the injustice done to him, but it is due to him to say that no sentiments except those of admiration and respect for his former colleague appear to have ever been expressed by him; and Count Ferdinand de Lesseps must have entertained the same feelings toward Sir Daniel Lange, for when, after an interval of six years, they again met recently at Stafford House, his first words to Sir Daniel were, "Vous avez fait votre devoir." We believe that the evident sincerity and warmth of the resumption of their mutual friendly relations was due to the friendly auspices of the Duke of Sutherland.

"THE ESCAPES."

The Man in Charge of the Escapes for a Circus Lets Go of the Animals at Troy, N. Y.—First Account—Name of Circus Tomorrow.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Four elephants belonging to a circus escaped tonight. Patrick Ryan and wife were knocked down. The former was probably fatally injured. Mrs. Ryan was slightly injured. Several other persons were injured. One elephant entered the rolling-mill of the Ironworks and cleared out the mill. He knocked over a bloom containing red-hot iron, but finding it too hot left the works and made for the river. Three elephants were secured, but at midnight the most furious one was still at large.

CITY MORTALITY.

The Death-Roll of the Babies Yesterday.

There were forty-four deaths in the city yesterday, of which thirty-two were children under 5 years of age. The infantile mortality was as follows:

Primis Albertine Gustafson, 9 months, No. 21 Pleasant street; capillary bronchitis.

Fritz Sass, 4 months 11 days, No. 110 Louis street; cholera infantum.

Frank Keicher, 1 year 6 days, No. 2381 Western avenue; summer diarrhea.

Eddie Krauikramer, 2 months 21 days, No. 53 Granger street; cholera infantum.

Mary Emily Barrett, 13 days, No. 453 West Harrison street; tumor of the spine.

Maggie Adams, 17 days, No. 113 Ontario street; diarrhea.

Christian Tenneson, 7 months 22 days, No. 152 West Indiana street; cholera infantum.

Nicholas Schnack, 1 year 3 months, No. 84 West Fifteenth street; cholera infantum.

Baby Baumki, 4 months, No. 236 South Water street; cholera infantum.

Margaret Haugh, 1 year 50 days, No. 13 Dunn street; inflammation of the bowels.

William M. Whelan, 4 months 4 days, No. 137 North Elizabeth street; cholera infantum.

Bernard McCaffrey, 5 months, No. 85 Aberdeen street; cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Francis Horgan, 11 year months, No. 553 Throop street; cholera morbus.

Joese Bradek, 5 months, No. 24 Blair street; convulsions.

Max Kirschbaum, 5 months, 28 days, No. 487 Twelfth street; cholera infantum.

Joseph Schimmer, 2 months, No. 107 De Koven street; inanition.

Clara A. Dorf, 1 month 29 days, No. 3143 Portland avenue; cerebral congestion.

Augusta Seeferdt, 3 months 4 days, No. 48 Oak street; cholera infantum.

Charles Westfall, 6 months, No. 35 B street; cholera infantum.

Andrew H. Davis, 4 months, No. 540 Twenty-seventh street; entero-colitis.

Thomas Hruier, 26 days, No. 77 Liberty street; catarrh of the intestines.

Nellie Myron, 5 months, No. 286 Centre avenue; cholera infantum.

Joseph Rapuan Vincent, 8½ months, No. 136 Hastings street; cholera infantum.

Josef Pkulin, 1 year 6 months, No. 471 West Twentieth street; bronchitis.

James Cary, 11 months, No. 3311 Dashiel street; cholera infantum.

Theodore Scipsky, 6 months

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The Pension Agency paid out $1,412 yesterday.

R. H. Hufford and wife, of Iowa, are at the Matteson.

J. Newton and wife, of Colorado, are at the Matteson.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Clarke, of Madison, are at the Tremont.

C. C. Merrill and sister, of Burlington, Ia., are at the Matteson.

W. C. Goodwin, of Bristol, Conn., is registered at the Tremont.

Alexander Long, of Cincinnati, is registered at the Sherman.

Maj. S. H. Wing, of New York, is registered at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. John Day, of Toronto, are registered at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Miller, of Dundee, Scotland, are at the Palmer.

Peter Melendy and wife, Cedar Rapids, Ia., are registered at the Leland.

A. Kremp and B. Garnier, of Shanghai, China, are guests at the Palmer.

Joseph A. Macheca and Theodore Lorenz, of New Orleans, are at the Palmer.

W. L. Duff, wife, child, and servant, of Memphis, Tenn., are at the Matteson.

Thomas Penlington and family, of San Francisco, are guests at the Tremont.

George Stephen, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, is at the Grand Pacific.

Justice Hawkinson has gone to Colorado for a vacation and to look after his mines.

Lord and Lady Hobart and the Hon. Isabel Hobart, Hampden, England, are at the Leland.

Justice Kaufmann yesterday fined Jacob Bitting $10 for assaulting his son Jacob Bitting Jr.

A. G. Barrington, Mrs. Kennedy, and Miss Bonnatyne, of Manitoba, are guests at the Sherman.

Judge J. A. Chandler, H. P. Hopper, and C. W. Gardiner, of St. Paul, are stopping at the Tremont.

The Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, and the Hon. Henry C. Burbank, of St. Paul, are at the Grand Pacific.

There was received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday $10,000 in silver, and disbursed $1,000 in silver and $15,000 in gold.

Capt. J. K. Boyles, Centreville, Ia., W. T. Knight, Columbus, O., John Klinch, Charleston, S. C., and H. W. Reynolds, Cedar Rapids, are at the Briggs.

R. G. W. Herbert and L. Iveson, of London, and R. B. Angus, Duncan McIntyre, and Henry Judaah, of Montreal, are guests at the Grand Pacific.

J. M. Graham, Danville, Ill., E. G. Johnson, Peoria, Ill., R. O. Spencer, Minneapolis, and H. Hallen and wife, New Orleans, La. are at the Leland.

The lottery cases against B. Frank Moore were dismissed yesterday before Justice Brown. It is said that the matter is to be taken before the grand jury.

Mrs. Christine Molander Birk, of No. 141 West Kinzie street, and Theodore Hintz, of No. 69 West Ohio street, were lodged in the County Jail yesterday to await trial for insanity.

Francisco de Reynoso, Secretary of the Spanish Legation to Japan, is at the Palmer House. The Secretary is on his way from New York to San Francisco, where he will set sail for Japan.

The German branch of the Liquor Dealers' Association held a regular meeting at No. 54 West Lake street, yesterday afternoon, and transacted routine business after electing several new members.

In the case of Mrs. O'Connor, the woman, who ignorantly gave her 1-month-old child so much cough-sirup that it died from the effects the Coroner's jury yesterday exonerated the woman from all blame.

A. P. Gorgorza, of Calcutta; J. Tolman Campbell, of Belfast; P. B. Asbury, of Rio de Janeiro; Auberz Fitch, of Sydney, N. S. W.; and Mrs. and Miss Fairfield, of Toronto, are the foreigners registered at the Sherman.

Q. F. Bassett, McGregor, Ia.; H. D. Conflet, Detroit, Mich.; R. W. McAfee, St. Louis, Mo.; O. H. Bateman, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. W. Marks, Nashville, Tenn.; and D. Tulloch, Helmsdale, Scotland, are at the Crawford House.

A boy named George Kerstens, residing at 178 West Harrison street, was run over by a buggy driven by Maj. Kirkland, Superintendent of Buildings. The boy was only slightly injured. The Major promptly paid the boy's fare, and ordered medical aid for the injured lad.

Ann Murphy went to Robert Richardson's place at No. 232 Fourth avenue to beg for something to eat. She walked off with a $25 watch belonging to Richardson and was arrested with the timepiece in her possession. She crossed the river yesterday morning in default of $500 bail.

A man named Henry Webb, boarding at No. 828 Madison street, while unloading some furniture from an express wagon Monday evening, slipped and fell upon one of the wheels, rupturing himself severely. He is at the County Hospital, and is said to be in a critical condition.

A boy named Orville Bardwell, 16 years of age, while stealing a ride on a Pittsburg & Fort Wayne engine, fell off at the corner of Kinzie avenue and Kinzie street, and had his right arm badly cut besides being otherwise injured. He was taken to his home, No. 87 Hubbard street.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 72; 9 a. m., 70; 10 a. m., 72; 11 a., 73; 12 m., 74; 1 p. m., 73; 3 p. m., 75; 6 p. m., 73. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.00; 6 p. m., 29.53. Wind, southwest, with barometer falling.

During a fight at the corner of Stewart avenue and Thirty-seventh street yesterday afternoon, John Ryan and John Buttner received some severe cuts, knives being freely used. It is claimed that Buttner made the assault on Ryan, and he is locked up on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

Elisha and Annie Wetherspoon were arrested on the North Side yesterday charged with cruelty to their 4-year-old girl. It is alleged that they keep her locked up all day without enough to eat while they are out at work. The prisoners gave bail to appear for a hearing tomorrow morning before Justice Kaufmann.

An old-timer named Lizzie Brown created considerable consternation in the North Side Police Court-room yesterday by shying a brick through the window from the rear alley. Fortunately the court had adjourned, and no one was hurt by the missile. Lizzie will go to the bridewell, which is almost like a home to her.

Frank W. Russell, alias Rusk, the negro who used his revolver so freely at the colored picnic at Mount Greenwood Tuesday evening, shooting Fred Michaels in two or three different places, went to jail yesterday in default of $1,500 bond. He waived examination before Justice Wallace on the charge of assault to kill.

Ed Lyons, a colored man employed by Mr. H. M. Dwyer, of No. 353 Wabash avenue, sneaked off with a horse and buggy belonging to his employer, and took two colored cyprians out with him for a drive. He tired the animal out, and was finally arrested on the charge of cruelty to animals. Yesterday Justice Walsh fined him $25.

Among the many burglary cases "suppressed" by the police was one which took place Tuesday night at No. 532 Wabash avenue the plunder including a valuable lot of clothing and miscellaneous household articles. After the astute detective has found some of the stuff in a pawnshop and arrested a bad man on suspicion the case will be reported.

The man run over and killed by a Burlington freight-car Tuesday morning proves to have been James Smith, the deaf-and-dumb son of a poor woman living at No. 249 Hastings street. He was 23 years old. The Coroner's jury did not hold the railroad company responsible. The brakeman had called to Smith to get off the track, but of course the unfortunate young man did not hear.

The many friends of Mrs. Fannie Menardi Gauger, daughter of the late Andrew Menardi, and wife of John A. Gauger, of this city, will be pained to learn of her death, which occurred Monday evening at Spring Lake, Mich., where she had gone for her health. Mrs. Gauger was a lady of unusually brilliant attainments, and one who was universally beloved by her many acquaintances.

The Board of Directors of the Illinois Training-School for Nurses met Tuesday afternoon at 319 Superior street. The regular reports were accepted, and the bills incurred during the sickness of one of the pupils, who recovered, were ordered paid. There are now twenty nurses in training at the school. The need of a new building is very great, and an earnest effort is being made to raise $10,000 in order to commence to build. The Soliciting Committee reported that $5,825 had already been subscribed. Additional contributions may be sent to Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, 319 Superior street.

The Stationary Engineers' Association decided last evening to take no further action in regard to having members of their body licensed by the city until the Mayor returns from Europe and the Council gets back to business in the fall. They will ask the passage of an ordinance requiring a board of examiners to issue licenses to all competent engineers and thus exclude incompetents.

Some three or four weeks ago the *Sewing-Machine Advance* of Chicago published a communication from W. R. Pearsons, of Coldwater, Ia., in which Mr. E. R. Nash, also of Coldwater, was branded as a dishonest dealer in the machine business. Mr. Nash found out that Pearsons was visiting in Chicago, and yesterday he had him brought before Justice Brayton on a warrant for libel. The accused gave a $500 bond to appear Aug. 12.

Sir John Rose, of the London banking firm of Morton, Rose & Co., is at the Grand Pacific. The gentleman is on a tour of the States and the Northwest. Before returning to England he will enjoy an excursion over the Canadian and Northern Pacific Roads. Today he, with some friends, will visit various points of interest in the city, and in the evening will leave for St. Paul.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers continued their session yesterday with closed doors. The meeting lasted all the afternoon, but its action was confined to routine business, and nothing was done about the pending strikes. It appears that this meeting has not the right to pass upon the difficulties now existing, and that such troubles will have to be settled by the local unions.

Last evening Mr. Charles E. Catlin, in the employ of Messrs. Marshall Field & Co., was married to Miss Ada B. Allison, of Grand Junction, Ia. Mr. Catlin is a young gentleman who is well and favorably known on the West Side, and the lady whom he has taken as a bride is noted for her many sterling qualities of head and heart. The pair take an extended Eastern trip, and will return to this city and make their home at No. 86 Centre avenue.

The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the Old People's Home was held yesterday, Vice-President Mrs. George Morton in the chair. The solicitor's report for the month of July showed cash donations to the amount of $303. The expenses of the institution for the month were $915.54. Resolutions of respect for Mrs. J. R. Ball, lately deceased, were drawn up and adopted. The deceased was one of the oldest and most efficient managers of the home.

While superintending the work on the new elevator at the corner of Fifteenth street and Western avenue Harrison S. Rawlings fell a distance of fifty feet, and sustained internal injuries which will probably prove fatal. He is 24 years old, single, and lives at No. 108 Park avenue, to which place he was removed. His condition last evening was so serious that a consultation between Drs. E. Andrews and S. W. Ingraham was held. After an examination of the young man it was thought he had a fair chance of recovery, though it could not be determined at present whether his internal injuries were so severe as to preclude it. He is rational, and can talk a little, and this is considered a good omen.

George Antes, janitor of the Criminal Court building, who met with an accident at that place Tuesday evening, receiving a fracture of the skull, died at the County Hospital yesterday morning. He leaves a widow and four small children in destitute circumstances. When it was learned that the lamented janitor had died, some of the charitably-inclined officials in the building started a subscription for the family. It did not take long to get $100 in that way, and as Antes had only been employed a short time on the new Court-House a subscription will be started there today to swell the amount already subscribed.

The following prisoners will today be transferred from the jail to the penitentiary at Joliet: Henry Goodin, larceny, one year; Robert Kelsey, Charles Craft, James Grogan, Patrick Hogan, and Otto Schultz, one year each for burglary; Michael Lynch, burglary, four years; Patrick Howe, alias Dougherty, two years for burglary; Frank Lamb, burglary, seven years; Herman Rose, larceny, two years; Thomas Duffy, burglary, six years; Joseph Kelley, robbery, one year. The following went to the penitentiary: John Butler, larceny, three years; Henry Pennell and Willie Rose, five years each for larceny; Harry Edwards, burglary, three years; Herman Long, burglary, four years; Charles Burns, burglary, two years.

The Board of Directors for the Home of the Friendless held their monthly meeting yesterday, with Col. Hammond in the chair. The Superintendent's report gave the number of adults admitted in July as 166; children, 124; total number admitted, 294; number of adults dismissed, 140; children, 105; total, 245. Ten children were sent out to homes. Fourteen have died. Number of adults in the home Aug. 1, 63; children, 79; total, 142. The Treasurer reported receipts for the month, $1,836.52; expenditures, $1,815.72; balance on hand, $20.80. For the Burr Mission, connected with the home, the receipts have been, including balance, $1,265.76; expenditures, $836.25; balance on hand, $929.51. The home school account showed—receipts, $247.22; expenses, $143.15; balance, $99.07; total cash on hand for all departments, $1,049.58.

St. Paul's Universalist Church Society held a meeting last evening and decided to have the Rev. Samuel Ellis, formerly pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, on the West Side, take temporary charge of the church, beginning the first Sunday in September. The committee appointed to select a pastor to succeed Dr. Ryder reported that Mr. Ellis consented to fill the pulpit till they could get a permanent minister provided he was permitted to continue his literary labors on the *Leader* and *Heber*, two Universalist publications. Mr. Ellis is now in Boston, where he has been engaged in writing a life of Dr. Chapin. It is understood that Mr. Ellis would not become a settled pastor of any church, as he prefers to give his time to literary pursuits. The Revs. Adams and Lee, of Massachusetts, have been mentioned for the pastorate, but neither one can now be obtained. The members present last evening appeared well pleased with this arrangement.

Mrs. O. F. Lohen, who keeps a confectionery store at No. 888 West Madison street, yesterday afternoon reported at the West Madison Street Station that the contents of her money drawer had been stolen. A good description of the boys suspected was given, and Officers Scott and Carlson were detailed to hunt for the thieves. Near the corner of Oakley avenue and Madison street the officers arrested three young roughs. One of them is Paddy Roach, alias William Flannigan, who is a brother of Nick Roach, the man who was shot in the head some time ago while committing a burglary at the corner of Ada and Madison streets. The other two were Willie Carpenter and Eddie Webber, alias Eddie Warlow, both brothers of well-known thieves. A part of the money stolen from Mrs. Lohen was found in their possession. The boys are locked up at the Madison Street Station, and will be brought before Justice Walsh this morning.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the West Side Early-Closing Association in Carpenter Hall Tuesday evening a great deal of business was transacted, several spirited speeches were made, a number of important resolutions were adopted, and a proclamation was distributed around among the members to present to the ladies of the West Side for their signatures, and thirteen new members were added to the roll-call. Mr. Frank J. Schaefer, with others, was appointed a committee to advertise and superintend other matters connected with a mass-meeting to take place next Sunday afternoon of all the dry-goods men of the city and all others interested. This meeting will give those a chance to come to the front who are compelled to work every night until a late hour, and consequently cannot attend the meetings of the society. After some complimentary remarks were made to those who are giving encouragement to the movement, the firm of Messrs. Carson, Pirie & Co., and to the press, the meeting adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

A few days ago a gentlemanly-looking individual with the appearance and air of an Englishman registered at the Gault House as Fred C. Murgridge. His stay was comparatively brief and his departure somewhat sudden. In fact, he left so suddenly that the matter of the settlement of his bill seemed to have been overlooked by the gentleman. The proprietor of the hotel waited in vain for the return of his guest, and then opened a heavy valise that had been left by Mr. Murgridge. The contents of the satchel proved to be choice bricks, and they wouldn't sell for the amount of the bill, and naturally there was considerable feeling exhibited by the clerks and proprietor. This little game was successfully played on a number of occasions, the appearance of the beat being greatly in his favor. Monday he "worked" a cigar store at No. 629½ West Lake street for a box of cigars on a forged order and made his escape. Last evening Lieut. Stanton received information that Murgridge was at No. 197 West Madison street, and Officer Dan Hogan was sent after him. The arrest was successfully made and the gentlemanly swindler placed in one of the cells at the Despaines Street Station. It is said that he is wanted in Hamilton, Ont., on a charge of forgery, and that there is a snug little sum offered as a reward for his capture.

POST-OFFICE FIGURES FOR JULY.

The sales for the month of July of postage-stamps, postage-due stamps, postal-cards, newspaper and periodical stamps, stamped envelopes, and newspaper wrappers at the Post-Office in this city amounted to $140,992.19. There were 221 carriers employed, including 20 auxiliaries; 659 delivery trips daily; 585 collection trips; 25,009 registered letters delivered; 2,943,568 mail letters delivered; 706,302 mail postals delivered; 580,659 local letters delivered; 380,-901 local postal-cards delivered; 975,077 newspapers, etc., delivered; letters returned to the office, 10,515; letters collected, 3,964,159; postal-cards collected, 917,591; newspapers, etc., collected, 876,766; total postal on local mail matter delivered through the boxes, general delivery, and by carrier, $29,023.98. In the money-order division there was issued of domestic money-orders $87,479.65, and paid $325,889.22; on international money-orders, $32,-080.39 issued, and $8,351.14 paid. The Postmaster's deposits aggregated $621,403, and remitted to New York $205,000.

CITY-HALL.

Ald. Burke and family cleared today for Waukesha, Wis.

The Joint Committees on Finance and Fire and Water will meet at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to consider the high-pressure water system.

Superintendent Felton has been vested with pardoning powers during the Mayor's absence. He will use his discretion in the premises in a careful manner.

Dr. De Wolf leaves this evening for the East accompanied by his wife for a brief vacation. During his absence Dr. Garrott will have charge of the Health Department.

Summons have been issued from Justice Wallace, answerable on the 10th inst., against the tugboats Robert Dunham, W. L. Ewing, and Martin Green, for violating the smoke ordinance.

The Street Department has now fifteen miles of streets under improvement. Some of the contractors are lagging in their work, and unless they put on more help will not get the pavements laid before winter sets in.

Controller Gurney is having made a list of the owners of unlicensed dogs. Thus far but about half of the animals have been licensed, and prosecutions by wholesale will be commenced on Monday, when there will be no remission of fines. Mr. Gurney is in earnest, and he insists that he will collect this tax.

There should be some one in the City Collector's office to post people where to go to get their licenses after paying for them. The City Clerk issues the precious document, and the Collector gathers in the cash first and gives his receipt, but the offices are very wide apart in different ends of the municipal shanty.

Contractor Wright, who is doing such excellent work in cleaning the streets, has just established a line or dump-scows, which are located at the foot of La Salle street, the dirt being thrown into them through shutes. The street filth is afterward carefully dumped in the lake several miles out and south of the city. This is Col. Wright's own enterprise, for which he deserves credit.

There are rumors again current about prospective changes in the Health Department. It is stated that Dr. Paton and Dr. De Wolf have had a falling out. The reason of it is that Dr. Paton has not prosecuted the smoke ordinance violators as vigorously as Dr. De Wolf has wished. Dr. De Wolf stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that Dr. Paton would resign. The successor to Dr. Paton will be William H. Genung, who is now the chief Factory and Tenement House Inspector.

Mr. Nelson Morris, the cattle man, was around the City-Hall yesterday soliciting from the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works labor for a lot of poor, starving, Russian Jewish refugees. Mr. Morris stated that these men wanted to get work upon the streets, anything at all to do, so that they could make a living. He said that he had employment for about 500 of them, but there was a large number in cellars on Clark street and Third and Fourth avenues actually starving for want of food. Their condition was a sad and painful contemplation.

Prof. Barrett, Superintendent of the Police and Fire Telegraph, returned yesterday from the East. He has visited the Chiefs of Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York. None of these cities come up to Chicago with their fire departments or fire alarm telegraphs. Every Western city was better supplied than either Philadelphia, New York, or Boston as regards fire departments. Pittsburg was well equipped and disciplined. But Chicago excelled them all. The Chicago fire telegraph and patrol system attracted a great deal of attention, and Prof. Barrett was called upon to explain it to the various city authorities. He says that he did the best he could in explanation.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: J. C. McElroy, three-story store and dwelling, 20 by 30 feet, No. 1061 and 1063 West Lake street, to cost $10,000; John Ewen, four-story and basement factory, 41 by 90 to 150 feet, No. 243 North Wells street, to cost $35,000; Frank Kozesek, two-story and basement dwelling, 21 by 50 feet, Nos 269 Maxwell street, to cost $4,000; M. A. Mease, one-story and basement store, 24 by 75 feet, No. 263 West Indiana street, to cost $2,500; Mrs. Hetherington, two-story and basement dwelling, 24 by 38 feet, No. 3348 Calumet avenue, to cost $3,000; M. Bender, two-story and basement dwelling, 22 by 50 feet, No. 327 West Webster avenue, to cost $3,255.76; owner, two-story dwelling, 22 by 50 feet, No. 604 Robey street, to cost $3,000; H. Furst, three-story flats, 60 by 44 feet, Nos. 514, 516, and 518 Union street, to cost $10,000.

In his annual report, Mayor Harrison, as Acting Commissioner of Public Works, sets forth the virtues of wide streets and narrow roadways. He regards wide streets as necessary to light, air, health, and ventilation, but he thinks that on residence thoroughfares, where the streets are laid out to a width of eighty feet, forty-eight feet of road is sufficient, leaving the balance for sidewalk, and on sixty-six feet streets thirty-eight feet roadway is wide enough. He regards wide roadways as unpleasant to the eye, and as harder to keep clean. They cost more to pave and keep in repair. He desires that the people shall cultivate more of the esthetic. Where there are wide sidewalks there can be pleasant parkways and trees planted. Trees are a sanitary necessity to a city, and in order to have them quire earth room, which wide roadways do not give. A thirty-six-foot street is sufficiently wide for two water-mains and gas-pipes. Gas-pipes can be laid under the sodded parts of the sidewalks, where also underground telegraph-wires can be placed. The Mayor will endeavor to have his ideas brought into practice on the improvements of Hermitage and Marshfield avenues and Paulina street. The Mayor feels certain that this method will become popular when its merits become visible and are demonstrated.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

Mr. A. G. Lane, County Superintendent of Schools, expects to have the school census of the county completed as early as next Wednesday.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes yesterday received a communication from the agent of Mrs. Harpole, of New York, who owns property on North Clark street, complaining that there was an error in the valuation of her real estate, and requesting that the committee rectify the mistake. The committee also received from the County Clerk a table showing the valuation assessed against the various railroad corporations covering only property other than the right of way. The aggregate amount of this valuation is $7,943, of which the towns of South and West Chicago contribute $2,951 and $3,573 respectively, the balance being distributed among the different county towns.

Preparations for the annual delinquent tax sales are being made in the new Court-House. The sales will take place on the second floor, the open space between the first and second floors having been planked over for that purpose, and the space surrounding the square has been filled with seats. Owing to the fact that the sales will undoubtedly continue beyond August it was found impossible to occupy any of the court-rooms now empty, as the courts will be in session before the sales conclude. The sales will be divided into the following six classes: General taxes, South Park taxes, Michigan avenue boulevard, Thirty-fifth street boulevard, Lincoln Park taxes, and special assessments of Chicago and county towns. In order to comply with the law requiring all the sales to begin on the same day 700 pieces of property must be disposed of the first day.

The Committee on Charities were again called upon yesterday to pass upon about the usual number of applications for railroad passes. This feature of the committee work has become a source of great annoyance, and yet cannot very well be obviated. Some of the applicants are doubtless worthy people, upon whom the transportation could be bestowed with safety and to whom it would be a charity; but too many people who apply for this kind of assistance are able-bodied and perfectly competent to earn money enough to get out of town, or at least do the great "tie act." The committee also passed upon and recommended the payment of sundry bills for supplies for the county institutions, and approved the pay-roll of the County Agent's office, amounting to $292.30.

COUNTY EMPLOYES.

As the time approaches for the election of county employés by the Board of Commissioners things begin to liven up considerably, and the champion guessers are beginning to prognosticate as to who are to be the fortunate ones. For the position of County Attorney, Mr. Willett, the present incumbent, seems to have the inside track, although R. S. Tuthill's friends are urging him for the place. E. R. Bliss, of the Second Ward, has also been mentioned. Capt. McGrath, the County Agent, can be reelected without the slightest opposition if he desires it, but as he announces himself as a prospective candidate for County Clerk it is doubtful whether he will make the race. In the event of his declining, Nick Eckhardt will probably dispense county relief next year. Joe Dixon has shown his fitness for the position of Warden of the County Hospital, and as he has splintified himself with the board, will meet with no opposition. O. W. Nash takes matters very coolly and believes he will be reelected Committee Clerk without opposition, but there are one or two quietly pulling for the place. Just what position ex-Commissioner Ayars would like is not definitly known, but it is rumored that he might be induced to accept the Wardenship of the hospital, or the Insane Asylum. A good deal of opposition has developed against Warden Peters, and his position is at best rather precarious, so far as a reelection is concerned. At all events there is a disposition shown on the part of certain members of the board to repair the hedges about the asylum, and a pretty contest is expected.

KLOKKE'S COUP D'ETAT.

Excitement over the recent County Court squabble has not entirely subsided, and the matter is yet the subject of considerable agitation among the Republican members who allowed themselves to be checkmated so easily. Hardly a day passes without one or two meetings of the mutual-admiration society, composed of the gentlemen who were so suddenly brought to a realization of the fact "that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and at one of these consoling conclaves held yesterday the Klokke ghost came up for discussion. One of Capt. McGrath's most earnest friends said: "I cannot understand why Klokke was so anxious that one of his friends should be his successor, and I think the County Clerk's office ought to be investigated, on the ground that there must be something out of the way." This brought out the remarks from another Commissioner, "Oh, no, that would never do. If the board decided to commence such an investigation everybody would instantly cry out that Klokke was being persecuted, and we would get the worst of it. This view of the matter was generally indorsed, and while the members of the historical caucus tacitly admitted that Mr. Klokke had intrenched himself in an impregnable position, it was stated that should he go to Europe Capt. McGrath would certainly become County Clerk. The Republicans of the board feel quite cut up, and heartily condemn Mr. Klokke, while the Democratic minority chuckle over the ridiculous position into which their colleagues have fallen.

BITUMINOUS COAL TESTS.

The Committee on Public Service yesterday received the reports of Engineers McDonald and Conroyd, of the hospital and County Building, giving the results of tests made of bituminous coal at these institutions. At the hospital the tests were as follows: Grape Creek coal vaporized 9.960 per cent, and to the pound 6.64 per cent, the refuse amounting to 200 pounds.

Hocking Valley coal vaporized 12.798; to the pound, 8.53; refuse, 175.

Gartshire, 11.222; to the pound 7.41; refuse, 165 pounds.

Wilmington coal, 9.114; to the pound, 6.07; refuse, 226 pounds.

All the tests ranged during a period of five hours, with a pressure of thirty-three pounds to the square inch and a water temperature of 70 degrees.

At the County Building 1,600 pounds of Grape Creek coal, with a pressure of forty-five pounds and a temperature of 100, the refuse amounted to 170.

Wilmington coal (the Brackenpush bid), 2,000 pounds, and a temperature of 110, showed 215 pounds of refuse.

Wilmington coal (the Stone bid), 2,200 pounds, temperature 115, showed 225 pounds of refuse.

The Gartshire coal, 1,675 pounds, temperature 120, showed 150 pounds of refuse.

The committee discussed the various tests, and finally, upon motion of Commissioner Sommer, the contract was awarded to the Ohio Central coal Company at the following rates: County Agent, $4.20 per ton; Poor-House, $4.25; Hospital, $4.10; County Building, $4.10; Jail, $4.10; and the Normal School, $4.

The hard-coal contract was let to Baker Bros. as follows: Hospital, Poor-House, and Insane Asylum, $6.05 per ton. Commissioner Clark was absent, the rest of the committee, Messrs. Hutt, Rheinwald, Sommer, and Farren voting unanimously as above.

SUBURBAN.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

The Board of Education of District No. 1 held their regular meeting in the Bowen School, South Chicago, a full board being present.

The subject of the levy of school taxes came up, and, after some discussion, a resolution was passed placing $29,300 as the levy on the taxable property of the district for the coming year.

Contracts were given for the new school-houses which are about to be built, one on the corner of Superior avenue and Eighty-ninth street and another on the corner of Escanaba avenue and One Hundred and First street. The plans of Schnoenig & Oeikers, at a cost of $7,835, were adopted for the former, and those of Delaney & Suetchen, at a cost of $10,000, for the latter.

The South Chicago Building & Land Association met Monday night and elected the following gentlemen as Trustees, who will meet Monday evening and elect a President, Vice-President, and attorney: A. R. Beck, Chris Rasch, W. D. Phillips, J. S. Danielson, H. Heinsen, Andrew Krimbail, E. D. Tobin, James Beynon, and James Dorraus.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of F. R. Thorormeyer, a dealer in real estate, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant, Louis Wantz, declares that he paid earnest money to Thorormeyer for a piece of property which it turns out Thorormeyer never had for sale, hence the suit.

Yesterday sixteen Polanders who live in a settlement just outside the town were arrested by the police on the charge of stealing coal from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. This sort of thieving has been carried on for some time, but the thieves have not been detected until yesterday. The prisoners will have a hearing this morning.

GRAND CROSSING.

The wire-works company have received a large order for barbed-wire fencing, and accordingly will increase their working force of 100 men and hereafter work nights.

COLEHOUR.

The post-office at Colehour has been removed to the corner of Avenue K and One-hundred-and-first street.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Trustees met last night; all the members present. A petition was presented, requesting an order to remove the cottonwood trees on Hinman avenue, near the University place. The reports of the Treasurer, Clerk, Street Commissioner, and Superintendent of Water-Works were presented and referred to the proper committees.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys recommend that Hamilton street be opened from Chicago avenue to Sherman avenue, provided that South Evanston bear its portion of the expense.

The Committee on Sewerage and Drainage were authorized to let the contract for a sewer on Oak avenue south and on Benson avenue north from Davis street, as soon as 50 per cent of the assessments was collected.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to build certain sidewalks, the current bills were audited, and the meeting adjourned.

Work on the new West-Side school-house is progressing rapidly. The building will be a handsome one of white brick, one story high, containing six rooms, and finished in the Swiss cottage style. It will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of October.

AN OLD MURDER.

Petition for the Pardon of Thomas Stewart, Sent to Joliet in 1869 for Killing Henry Herbert.

It is understood that a petition is being circulated for the pardon of Thomas Stewart, who was convicted in Chicago of murder and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life by the late Judge Porter March 16, 1869. The murder of which Stewart was convicted was a cold-blooded one, the act, however, being only in keeping with the character of the man, who was dissolute in the extreme, notwithstanding that he was only about 25 years old at the time. The murder was committed between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the night of Jan. 23, 1869. The victim was a young sailor named Henry Herbert. The scene of the affray was a vile low-down keep at No. 173 Jackson street by a woman named Mollie Wilson. Stewart was the consort of an inmate of the place named Lizzie Riley. On the night in question he found her drinking with another man in a saloon on Van Buren street. He called her out and kicked her, and then went into the saloon and kicked his rival out of the window. Later in the evening, while Stewart was sitting on a sofa at No. 173 by the side of Lizzie Riley woman, Herbert entered the room. Without any warning

STEWART PULLED A REVOLVER

and shot Herbert in the abdomen, the wounded man dying inside of five minutes without ever speaking a word. Stewart at once ran out, but was captured by citizens. He refused at the time to tell why he had shot Herbert, but it was thought it was because the mistook him for the man who invited Lizzie Riley to the saloon. At the Coroner's inquest the prisoner told a disconnected and apparently untruthful story about Herbert having struck him with a stove-cover. On the other hand, several witnesses testified that Herbert stood with his hands in his pockets when he was shot, and had not even spoken to Stewart. At the trial, which took place in the Superior Court the latter part of the following month, the defendant's story about the stove-cover was partly corroborated by a disreputable witness, who claimed to have been standing in the doorway. The jury, after a lengthy retirement,

FOUND THE DEFENDANT GUILTY,

and assessed his punishment at imprisonment for life. A motion for a new trial was made but was not strenuously argued by defendant's attorneys, one of whom observed that a new trial might result in a verdict of capital punishment. The motion was of course overruled, and the prisoner donned the stripes a few days later.

ON THE BOARD.

Irregular Markets, with Higher Prices Early and Easing Off Later.

A Good Shipping Demand for Wheat at Advanced Values.

Corn Taken Freely for Export—Provisions More Active and Firmer.

Committees to Fix the Settling Prices for Wheat and Oats.

The markets were very irregular yesterday. They went up strongly on 'Change, only to weaken off rather badly in the afternoon. There was a good demand all around, both for grain and provisions. The wheat market advanced on the fact of small receipts here, the volume of arrivals being about half the average of last week, while the shipping demand was equally as good as on the previous day, and some buyers stated that their limits had been advanced, so that they could afford to pay two to two and a half cents per bushel more for wheat than they could on Tuesday. The result of this was that all the car-lot offerings were picked up by shippers, and the price for August advanced in sympathy, while the bears had a little stronger hold upon the longer futures, and kept September down until it was about a cent and a half below August, owing to the advance on this month, and not to any weakening in September.

The market for spring wheat was quiet and very uncertain. Parties were in the crowd bidding $1.33 several times during the day, but some others were ungenerous enough to say that they were simply agents of the clique, put there for the express purpose of keeping up the market without buying anything. It was remarked that, while they were bidding $1.33 for old No. 2 spring wheat, the offerings of new No. 2 sold at $1.20, though there were only two car-lots of the latter on the list for the day. There was some trading in futures for spring at a little premium over the price of winter, but the market was very slow.

CORN ADVANCED

fully a cent per bushel on the same fact as did wheat—light receipts. The shippers took all that was offered, and the other grades than No. 2 were relatively stronger because of the shipping demand. There was not very much inquiry for futures, except on the part of one or two local operators, who were supposed to be representing the party who bought largely the previous day—Mr. Rieker. The weather was unfavorable both for wheat and corn, but parties in the trade said the rain should be expected to tell upon the receipts more forcibly towards the close of the week than now, because it takes several days for the force of a storm in the country to be felt on receipts here. The strength of the markets was probably predicated largely upon a view of the case, a good many people coming around to the impression that the receipts of wheat and corn are falling off simply because of the lifting of the pressure that existed to make deliveries on deals for last month. Country holders were anxious to get their grain through fully because a big premium was paid for wheat, and a very respectable premium for corn.

The same remark will apply to the case of oats, excepting in a larger degree than to either of the two other cereals above noted. The barley market advanced three or four cents on the theory or supposition that the rains have tainted a large part of the barley crop of the West, the tendency of which will be to reduce the quantity available, and to make the percentage of No. 2 much smaller, as that grade has to be of good color, and anything not bright is passed into the lower grades. Parties in the market said, however, that it ought not to make much difference, as the

BREWERS HAVE NOW LEARNED

how to use discolored barley and make just as good beer from it as they can from the bright berry, admitting that the meal in the berry be untouched; and the tainting of barley, about which so much noise used to be made, is now known to be little else than a discoloration of the bran covering.

Provisions were in large demand, especially pork, which jumped up about 50 cents per barrel, while meats were also very strong, and lard was firmer in sympathy. The demand seemed to be speculative, and apparently based upon the belief that stocks are considerably smaller in some directions than were reported yesterday by the Registrar. The commercial columns contain a few figures bearing on this view of the case. The general decline of the afternoon, which is referred to above, had no special cause except, perhaps, that the advance during the day being telegraphed to New York, several speculators there thought it would be a good time to sell, and sent orders here to sell on the afternoon call considerable stuff, grain and provisions, than there were orders to buy. The largeness of the offerings simply beat down the prices, and the buying seemed to be done chiefly by local operators who always stand around waiting for chances to buy at reduced prices, expecting to be able to sell out again on the reaction, which their experience tells them always comes sooner or later.

THE JULY DEALS.

At ten minutes past 11 o'clock yesterday morning, President Dunham mounted the rostrum and called the Board to order, saying:

GENTLEMEN: A difference of opinion having arisen between several members of this board [yells and shouts of "Name them! Who are they?" etc.] in regard to the price of July wheat on the last day of the month, application was made to the President by Irwin, Orr & Co., asking that a committee be appointed to determine the value of No. 2 spring wheat on the 31st of July. For good and sufficient reasons [more yells and cries of "What are they?"] the President has decided not to appoint them, but turned the matter over to the First Vice-President, who has appointed the following, and they have been confirmed by the Directors: Ebenezer Buckingham, Henry Bausher, Frederick S. James, P. B. Ware and W. H. Goodnough. [There were no signs of disapproval.] These gentlemen having been confirmed by the Directors are the committee to determine the price of No. 2 spring for July. They will meet in the Directors' room of the board at 3 o'clock tomorrow [this] afternoon.

Gentlemen, a difference of opinion has also arisen in regard to the price of July oats on the last day of the month, and for similar reasons [laughter and cries of "Name them!"] the President has declined to appoint the committee, but turned the matter over to Vice-President McHenry, who has named the following: Cyrus H. Adams, Cyrus Dupee, George B. Dickinson, T. C. McLaurey, and Charles L. Raymond. They will meet in the Directors' room at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon.

It was remarked that the President did not state on whose application the committee on July oats was appointed, and a quiet smile went around the room at the thought that the firm calling for the committee was Wm. Young & Co, the manager of which is known to be the President of the Board of Trade; but it turned out upon inquiry that the firm actually calling for the committee was W. P. Harvey & Co.

THE SHORTS ON OATS

are not particularly dissatisfied with the committee, although they say that its make-up is such that a high price may be looked for. Some of the wheat shorts, on the other hand, are kicking, and charging that the wheat committee is put up in the interest of Armour, who will name the settling price, McHenry being one of his brokers. One of the loudest-talking shorts said that a compromise price—$1.28—had already been agreed upon; but he wouldn't settle for over $1.30, as the wheat wasn't worth more than $1. In his opinion the committee wasn't legal anyhow, since the President had no right to delegate his authority to the Vice-President when he (the President) was present at the Directors' meeting. This objection, however, is purely technical, and, it is believed, will not stand if pressed. The President was disabled from making the appointment from the fact that he was a party, or supposed to be a party, to the trouble, and in that case, under

HORSE SHARPS.

A Michigan Millionaire Taken In by Simpson and Wife.

W. B. Simpson, the horse shark, has been getting into trouble again, and his better half, or the woman who is alleged to be his wife, is also implicated. A warrant for their arrest on the charge of conspiracy was sworn out yesterday before Justice Brayton, and Detective George Hartman, who has been working up the case for the complainant, will arrest the accused couple this morning, if he has not already done so. The complainant in the case is a young druggist named Isaac D. Lane, of Pentwater, Mich. Some time ago Mr. Lane had some money left to him—more, apparently, than he knew how to judiciously dispose of. He conceived the idea of becoming the owner of fast horses, and electrifying the rural inhabitants of Pentwater. While in this frame of mind, unfortunately, he ran across an advertisement in one of the Chicago papers which was after the old, old plan of catching "suckers" with equine crowbait—the plan worked so successfully by Tarbox, Bertram, and others. Here is the way the bait was spread out in print:

FOR SALE—A LADY GOING EAST WILL SELL her fine driving horse, Young Almont Jr., for $500; he is 5 years old in Kentucky one year ago, at which time he cost $1,650 in Lexington, Ky. He is 15.2, 2-3/4, he showed 5 heats at Lexington, Ky., in 2:25, 2:25a, 2:24a, and 2:24b; he will show a full mile in 2:25 at any time on any good track, and will warrant him perfectly sound and kind.

He is a handsome bay, has flowing mane and tail to the ground; has fine, sound, strong limbs, and good; he is strong, enduring build, 6 years old, never had 1,000 pounds, 15½ hands high. 6 years old, never had any training for speed, but is a natural trotter, wears no boots or weights, is a rapid and powerful going horse, can step and trot all day; he has as fine blood concentrated in his veins as can be traced to any trotter of the day; he was sired by Almont, the great sire of trotters, owned by Gen. Withers, of the Fairlawn stock farm, adjoining Lexington, Ky., and was the dam was the famous trotting mare, Kentucky Maid, by Volunteer, son of Ryadk's Hambletonian. Young Almont Jr. is one of the finest driving horses that goes on the road; has been driven one year by present owner; he fears nothing; can be driven up to steam-cars with safety; he is an excellent gentleman's horse, thoroughly broke in all harness.

Also a handsome and stylish bay horse, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high; can show a mile in 2:28, and warranted sound and kind; safe for any lady to drive; he was sired by young Columbus, son of Volunteer, dam the celebrated trotting mare Kate Thorn, record 2:19½; he cost $800 six months ago, and now $250 will buy him.

They are both fully warranted in every way as represented.

They can be seen and driven at any time by calling on the owner, at her residence, 1251 Michigan-av., south of Twelfth-st.

LANE SWALLOWED THE BAIT

and in due season arrived in Chicago—about two weeks ago. He called at 1251 Michigan-av. and saw "the lady going East." She called herself Mrs. A. M. Bennett. She explained that she was going to Colorado, which is "east" of California, with a sister who was dying of consumption, and that in any she would sell her long-pedigreed horses at such a sacrifice. The coachman trotted out the steeds, which at first glance looked very slick. After some dickering Lane was offered the prizes for the nominal sum of $600. About this time W. B. Simpson appeared on the scene and said he had just come to make an offer of $500 for "Young Almont Jr." alone. The lady said she was very sorry, but she had already made Mr. Lane an offer and could not honorably withdraw from it. Of course if the latter saw fit he could refuse the offer and give the other gentleman (?) a chance. Of course the young man, who knows more about than horseflesh, thought he was getting an "awful soft thing," and he accepted the offer, giving Mrs. Bennett $25 in cash and a check for $575 on a Manistee, Mich., bank. The woman deposited the check at the First National Bank of Chicago, first indorsing under the name of Bennett, and the check, when forwarded to Manistee for collection, was duly honored. In the meantime Mr. Lane had discovered that

ONE OF HIS TROTTERS WAS BLIND,

and that both were aged and possessed of about the proper speed for a hearse team. He was not foolish enough to try to get his money back, but he resolved to prosecute the case to the bitter end. He secured the services of Detective Hartman, discovered that the supposed Mrs. Bennett was Simpson's wife, and that the case was not only one of conspiracy, but that the woman, having used a fictitious name for a fraudulent purpose, was evidently guilty of forgery. Lane says he will swear out a warrant for forgery against her, and that he has money enough to fight the case all summer.

Professional "Courtesy."

Pittsburg (Pa.) Leader.

A boy who lives on the hill on Friday last had his arm broken. The family physician was sent for, but he was absent from the city. Three other physicians were called, and they refused to attend the lad through professional courtesy. The family physician returned on Saturday. In the meantime the boy's arm was swollen so badly that it could not be reset until yesterday. The boy suffered intense pain.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, etc., will find relief by wearing Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY —One brown-stone front, Dearborn-av., built in flats, near Chicago-av., $12,500.

La Salle-av., corner Oak-st., 3-story marble front, all modern improvements, $15,000.

Marble front, 3 stories, Wisconsin-st., near the park, $16,000.

La Salle-av., near North-av., 3-story marble front with 85-foot lot, only $8,250.

Garfield-av., near Lincoln-av., 10-room brick house and lot, 34x125, $6,500.

A beautiful residence on Pine-st., lot 22½x130; price only $13,500.

Two brick houses on Cass-st., $8,500 each.

Six marble fronts fronting Lincoln Park, $8,500 and $9,500.

Five 3-story brick houses built in flats, well rented, near Lincoln Park, $8,250 each.

Fine residence near Dearborn-av., $18,000.

Business property, North Clark-st., south of Chicago-av. By E. S. DREYER & CO.,

88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4:

50 feet, east front, on Ellis-av., near Thirty-eighth. 50 feet Ellis-av., near Fortieth-st.

50 feet Ellis-av., near Forty-third-st.

50 feet Lake-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., running to lake.

50 feet Lake-av., west front to lake.

50 or 100 feet, east front, Lake-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

50 feet Lake-av., near Forty-first-st.

50 or 100 feet, east front, Lake-av., near Fortieth-st.

50 feet, with cottage and barn, Lake-av., near Forty-first-st.

Several choice pieces on Drexel boulevard.

Lots at Oakland, west of Cottage Grove-av., $30 to $50 per foot.

Brick business block and large list of vacant property on Cottage Grove-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st. Cable road being laid by this property. Prices sure to advance.

Houses and lots on all streets and avenues south.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4:

Northwest corner Calumet-av. and Gano-st., near Thirtieth, 22x150, at $100 per foot.

25 feet Cannon was the famous trotting mare, Kentucky Maid, by Volunteer, son of Ryadk's Hambletonian. Young Almont Jr. is one of the finest driving horses that goes on the road; has been driven one year by present owner; he fears nothing; can be driven up to steam-cars with safety; he is an excellent gentleman's horse, thoroughly broke in all harness.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement:

Cottage on Owosco-st., 6 rooms, lot 24x100, $1,250, near street-cars.

Near Ogden-av. street-cars, 2-story brick, 9 rooms, in very fine condition, $5,500.

Harrison-st., one of the finest frame houses on the street, all modern improvements, lot 50x125, $4,200.

New flat on Oakley-st., 6 rooms, all modern improvements, rents for $50, lot 25x100, $4,500.

Brick store on Van Buren-st., with flat above, rents for $80, price $5,500.

Flat on Leavitt-st., 12 rooms, 6 on each flat, rents for $60, lot 25x120, $4,500.

Park-av., cottage of 6 rooms, near Oakley-st., $3,100.

Harrison-st., cottage of 9 rooms, corner, lot 25x125, near Union Park, $4,100.

Warren-av.—A very fine 2-story stone front house, 22x50, with sub-cellar, fine location, furnace, etc., $9,500.

North Side, west of Lincoln Park, one of the cheapest 2-story and basement brick houses on North side for $4,600.

Lots on Twelfth-st., near Ogden-av., 25x125, $700.

Lots on Taylor-st., near Lincoln, $650.

Lots on Warren-av., west of California-av., $700.

Lots on Warner-st., near Stanton, 25x126, $1,200.

Lots on State-st., near Thirty-fifth, $80 per foot.

Lots corner Rhodes-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., 37½x128.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-sixth-st., two-story and basement brick dwelling-house of 10 rooms and two-story brick barn, all in good repair; lot 25x164. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, NEAR THE depot and the public school, 150 lots at from $160 to $350, $15 to $25 cash down, $5 and $10 monthly payments. Liberal discount for all cash. This is beautiful property and the cheapest of anything in the market. Remember my property is near the depot, and nothing better in Glencoe. There is no handsomer lawns in Glencoe than those on good society, school, and church; free ride any day to see the property. Be at the office at 10 o'clock a. m. and 3:30 p. m. CHAS. H. BROWNE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25. Residence Glencoe.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, Four miles from Court-House.

Outside fire limits.

Accessible by horse and steam cars.

Commutation fare 6½ cents.

Lots for sale on easy payments,

From $300 to $400 per lot.

J. W. FARLIN,

85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $10 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lots and lumber to build on them without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 25 7-room cottages; price of cottage and lot $1,100; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Lots shown free to purchasers any day at 7:30, 10:15, or 3:45. IRA BROWN, 51 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

LAKE VIEW-AV.—Southeast corner Surf-st., 55x500 feet running to Lake Michigan.

LOTS at Lakeside, Evanston, and Bissell-sts., cheap on easy terms.

MELROSE-ST.—100x161 feet northwest corner Lake-Shore drive; cheap.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON School and Fifty-eighth-sts.

Trains stop at Fifty-ninth-st., one block from this property.

Lots for sale on easy payments. Price from $375 to $450 per lot.

Title perfect; abstract of title and full warranty deed given each purchaser.

J. W. FARLIN,

85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD (FORTY-seventh-st.), at intersection of Madison and Hyde Park-avs. and directly opposite depot, No. 4418 Madison-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, 3 rooms, modern improvements, nice corner lot, fine lawn and trees, surroundings excellent. As good a home as any one can desire. Price $5,500. Call or address F. H. NONWEILER, care Marshall Field & Co., wholesale department.

FOR SALE—68 ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—$6,000, ¼ CASH, WILL buy a beautiful home at Highland Park; it will pay to investigate. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—PULLMAN LOTS—ON the ridge—at Pullman and Kensington at $145 and upwards; streets, sidewalks, trees, new houses; money advanced for building; terms easy. THOMAS S. SCANLAN, office W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st., or E. T. BROOKFIELD, Kensington.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS— On Calumet River and Brown's mill slip, 60 acres or less, with railroad facilities; 250 feet on river and 1,320 feet on slip; high and dry. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON THE WEST-ern Indiana Belt Railroad; the best bargain in the market. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—CHOICE manufacturing, residence, and business property in the very centre of this new city; lots in grove at $200; abstract furnished. Get maps and particulars at Room 13 Portland Block, 107 Dearborn-st. D. S. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, several good houses and large lots on very favorable terms, and will sell entire or in part. A city business-men. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE — ON EASY TERMS, houses and lots at Evanston, Ravenswood, Wilmette, and Winnetka; also desirable houses to rent. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 79 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE — 10 OR 20 ACRES NEAR Pullman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HERE'S YOUR CHANCE! Well-located lots at Highland Park, 25x150 feet, for $100; they can't be duplicated.

ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE, CORner lot 50x125, at Jefferson, Cook County, Ill., two blocks from the station; price $1,500. PETERSON & BAY, 165 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON THIRTY-fifth-st. and Western Indiana Belt Railroad, near the crossing of the new Chicago, Rock Island & Western Railroad. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—38 SECTIONS OF CHOICE grazing land in Texas at $250 per section. Patent from the State. A big bargain for some one. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT, brick, with 100 acres of beautiful land, on the Du Page River, 27 miles from the city, $12,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TEXAS LANDS—375,000 acres in one tract, very fine for grazing; particulars on application; cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 91 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE NEAR LINCOLN Park; a small, well-built house with modern conveniences; immediate possession required. Address, with full particulars and price, F 38, Tribune.

WANTED—HOUSE ON THE SOUTH Side; must be desirably located, well built, with modern conveniences; possession required Sept. 1. Address, with cash price and full particulars, F 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 TO 5 ACRES, ALL OR partly under cultivation, fruit trees, house, and barn, in some suburb not over 15 miles from Chicago and easy of access by train; no objection to half mile distance from depot. Address, with particulars, F 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT; NOT over $7,000; brick preferred; either division of the city. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BRICK HOUSE, OCTAGON front preferred, 6 to 10 rooms, 2 story and basement, east of Wabash-av., no further south than Thirty-fifth-st. JOHN PINGER, City Box 372.

MACHINERY.

LARGE ENGINE LATHES—

One 48-inch by 20-foot Fifield.
One 42-inch by 24-foot Fifield.
One 28-inch by 18-foot Fifield.
One 22-inch by 15-foot Fifield.
One 20-inch by 12-foot Perkins.
One 26-inch by 18-foot Perkins.
One 20-inch by 12-foot Perkins.
One 18-inch by 8-foot Perkins.
One 16-inch by 6-foot Perkins.
All these lathes now in store and for sale cheap by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

LARGE IRON PLANERS—

One 15-foot 36x36 Betts.
One 8-foot 24x24 Pond.
One 8-foot 36x36 Pond.
One 8-foot 30x30 Whitcomb.
One 6-foot 24x24 Pond.
One 5-foot 20x20 Ames.
One 4-foot 16x16 New Haven.
All these planers now in store and for sale cheap by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED — TWO GALVANIZED heavy sheet-iron tanks, to hold 300 to 400 gal ons. Must be clean and cheap. E. W. GILLETT, 44 Michigan-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

EDWARD M. READ & CO. Bargains in pianos and organs. 266 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS, LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

Beware of bogus Steinway instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

STORY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

STECK, GUILD AND BILLINGS PIanos; cash or payments. Warerooms 248 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

$5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—NEW UPright pianos; money applied if purchased; pianos sold on payments of $7, $8, and $10 monthly. A. SCHAAF & CO., 226 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AN agent in every community for Robb's Family Physician; large commissions, or good salary, to tried agents; send 25 for specimen copy, or write for circulars and terms.

It is a handy book to have in the house.—Evening Journal.

Its purchase is money at large interest.—Courier-Journal.

The very best of its kind published.—Inter-Ocean.

It is superior to all others in many respects.—T. S. Bell, M. D.

Both Allopathic and Homeopathic treatments. It is the "gem of gems" among medical books.

ROBB & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—16-ROOM HOUSE CORNER Evans-av. and Forty-second-st.; and 420 Evans-av., 25 each. Also lower floor with use of bath-room, partly furnished, of 1341 Oakwood boulevard, $25. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

TO RENT—NO. 2220 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-story stone front dwelling, containing 14 rooms, etc. Price, $85.35 per month, to private family only. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, WITH brick barn. No. 227 Twenty-fifth-st., corner of Wabash-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARty, who would buy carpets, shades, and screens, new 10-room brick house, No. 3442 Calumet-av.; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; good cellar and laundry; rent reasonable and long lease. Apply at 171 East Jackson-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts., a fine house on Warren-av., new and all modern, $65; 739 West Washington-st., 10 rooms, $30; and other houses and flats.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE 12-room house, in first-class location, convenient to business; 2 years' lease to responsible party who will buy carpets; all new; parties leaving the city. Address F 60, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE, 8 ROOMS OR more. Address F 21, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—5726 MADISON-AV., NEW 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, 2 blocks from South Park Station, $40. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—SUBURBAN MODel house at Clydesdale. 194 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2968 WABASH-AV., 2 FIRSTclass new and modern 7-room flats; entrances and yards separate.

TO RENT—FLAT 1235 STATE-ST. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM FLAT ON SECond floor. 172 Thirty-first-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A 5-ROOM FLAT, AND FURniture for sale cheap. Address F 47, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLAT OF FOUR LARGE rooms at 275 West Randolph-st. S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT—THIRD FLOOR, NO. 147 North Clark-st.; 7 rooms; near corner Ontario-st.; rent $40 a month. Apply to W. K. STEELE, 149 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT; excellent location; North Side. Address F 14, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—4 AND 6-ROOM FLATS. CLARK & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Leland Hotel, handsomely newly furnished room for gentlemen only: closet, hot and cold water, bath, and all conveniences. Best of references required. Strictly private family. Call or address Flat F Masury Building.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room in Hodges Building, corner of Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av. Everything new and first-class. Passenger elevator, etc., etc.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL lighted, nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen only. 370 State-st.

TO RENT—1311 MICHIGAN-AV., CORner Thirteenth-st., two large, cool, airy rooms, nicely furnished, without board.

TO RENT—TO ONE PARTY, 15 ROOMS in building, northwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st. 70 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—531 WABASH-AV., FRONT parlor nicely furnished, folding-bed. Also room for one gent, furnished, all modern improvements.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms; coolest in Chicago. 74 and 76 East Adams.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—235 SUPERIOR-ST., EAST of Clark, parlor and bedroom unfurnished; delightful rooms. References required. PALMER.

TO RENT—217 NORTH STATE-ST., A nicely furnished room for one or two gentlemen; gas, bath-room, etc.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANT ROOMS at 325 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—A DOUBLE ROOM, WELL furnished, also single rooms; private family. 470 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—(3) THREE ELEGANT PARlors unfurnished; also rooms furnished, with or without board. 11 Harmon-court.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—134 WARREN-AV., FURnished rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED front rooms single or en suite; board near by; all conveniences; near Van Buren-st. cars. 266 Marshfield-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED sleeping room. 626 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT, THIRD story, 687 Madison-st.; rent, $22.50. MARTIN LEAHY, Room 36, 79 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF STORES 205 and 205 Van Buren-st., corner of Franklin, with double door entrances on Franklin-st.; well located and accessible by two lines of horse-cars; space to be let is 44 feet on Van Buren-st., by 125 feet on Franklin; well lighted front, side, and rear; will divide and rent part if desired; steam power also if wanted. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORES—638 WEST LAKEst., a fine store and basement for $30; 101 West Randolph-st. good store and basement; several good basements and lofts. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT and two upper floors of large building 176 and 178 Adams-st.; elevators, vaults, etc.; suitable for wholesale or jobbing business. MCCONNELL BROS., Room 21, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 190 Randolph-st. Inquire of SHARP & SMITH, 75 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, with rooms above, at 273 West Randolph-st. S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORES 1251 AND 1259 ON State-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—EN SUITE OR SEPARATE, two corner office rooms on third floor, over Buchman's drug-store; the finest located rooms on the South Side, suitable for one or more doctors or a good dentist. Apply to H. W. BUCHMAN, State and Thirty-first-sts.

TO RENT—OFFICES, WITH ELEVAtor, corner La Salle and Adams-sts., from $15 to $25; also one-half office on first floor, $15. Inquire at 328 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT — SUITE OF THREE GOOD offices with vault, 22 McCormick's Building. Inquire on the premises, or of C. A. SPRING, corner Randolph and Dearborn sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 230 West Madison-st.

424 and 426 Fullerton-av., close to Lincoln-av. cars, stone fronts, 12 rooms, with brick barns, $35 each.

258 West Jackson-st., second floor, 5 rooms, $22.50.

257 West Madison-st., 5 rooms, with store-front, good location for business.

154 South Nangauon-st., first floor, 5 rooms, $25.

121 West Ohio-st., first floor, 6 rooms, $30.

138 Hubbard-st., second floor, 3 rooms, $14.

TO RENT—TWO 4-ROOM FURNISHED flats, two 7-room flats, five 18-room houses, and five 12-room houses—all north of Eighteenth-st., with furniture for sale; a like number on the same terms south Chicago-av.; a like number on same terms near Union Park. All at bargains never offered before by JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT — FOR MANUFACTURING purposes—The whole or parts of the solidly-constructed building, 80x30 ft., Nos. 11, 13, 15 and 17 South Canal-st.; is splendidly lighted, has large steam elevator, and is in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes; rent and power low.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURnished rooms, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third-sts., east of Wabash-av. Must have gas, hot and cold water, etc.; with or without board; for good tion is wanted about him by the undersigned. His bonds will be given if necessary. Address by mail P, 187 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURnished rooms for a gentleman and his wife; no children. Best reference given and required. North Side preferred. Address F 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED room on the West Side in a family by a gentleman; price to be moderate. State particulars. Address F 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OR COTtage of 5 or 6 rooms, completely furnished, for housekeeping. Address, with terms, F 27, Tribune.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

DR. KATE BISHOP—BATHS, MAGNETic treatment. 451 West Madison-st., first floor.

MRS. BALDWIN, CLAIRVOYANT— Magnetic healer; one of the best of the age. 441 West Randolph-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. L. RAUDNITZ'S SUCCESSFUL treatment of deafness and to regain the totally lost sense of hearing; the unpleasant running from the ear in children is instantly cured. My office hours for consultation from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.; free consultation for those without means from 1 to 3 p. m. Office Fifth Avenue Hotel, Rooms 6 and 7.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE IS OFfered to a person wishing to purchase a first-class established dry-goods business in Iowa paying a net profit of $7,000 per annum; stock will invoice about $11,000. Address J. care Geo. Cobb, Tremont.

A BARGAIN — FOR SALE — CONFECtionery and ice-cream parlor; everything new, with rooms to live in; good location. F 18, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A SIDE-SPRING TOP BUGgy, only in use three months, as good as new, made by Pennoyer & Blainey. Also a nearly-new top side-bar buggy, made by Henry Willis. A very fine road wagon, 125 pounds, made by Bohannon. A large assortment of Aurora carts. Every kind of a carriage or wagon you can think of. A two-horse truck, capable to carry 7,000 pounds, just as good as new. Ten horses fit for all use; one week's trial given. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. All of the above are first-class, and will be sold very cheap. Robes and fly-nets cheaper than the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 240 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—FANCY DRY GOODS BUSIness in a first-class Western city of 16,000 inhabitants. The best location in the city. A good paying business. Good reasons for selling. Owner has long lease. Address R. G. W., No. 2025 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR A live man—A corner grocery and saloon; long established business; long lease and low rent; at invoice about $1,800; will bear close investigation. Address for three days F 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE CIGAR STORE OF 12 years' standing, doing a retail trade of over $1,000 per month; owner going to Europe. Call at once and secure a great bargain. O. M. WELLS & CO., 182 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE — A FINE SAMPLE AND larger beer saloon; good condition, good trade. 156 West Lake, corner Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—FROM 4,000 TO 8,000 FEET ¾-in. pine lumber cheap. Call at 73 West Washington-st., third floor.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK IN A splendid location; cheap lease; no better stand in city; everything in good order. Address B 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD CHANCE FOR LIVE canvasser with small capital; reason for selling, chance of business. Inquire for MR. WILCOX, before 1 p. m., at hotel 155, 69 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TO RENT — STONE quarry, located in Joliet, Ill. Address J. D. JESSUP, 2020 State-st, Chicago.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF DRY GOODS; one of the best locations; rent $55; am owner of building; will take part real estate; will invoice, with fixtures, about $4,000. Address B 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST MARkets on West Side of Madison-st. Will sell for half its value if taken this week; a bargain to a buyer. Address F 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE ($450), A nice little bakery and restaurant on Madison-st., with good run of custom; low rent; good reasons for selling. Apply at 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE AND STOVErepairing store; good stock and fixtures; good stand; sold at invoice, $800. HARRELL, 125 Clark-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES AND CHEAP lease of one of the best stands for the grocery business in the city; everything good, scales, etc. Address B 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BAKERY ON NORTH Side, with horse and wagon, in good running order. Must be sold this week on account of changing business. Address E 35, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C., R. & Q Ry. Co.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON with fixtures; furniture and stock for sale, on West Madison-st., between Halsted-st. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $1,000 TO take exclusive control of some Northwestern State. MCLEAN, Commercial Hotel.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF INterest in an old established office business paying $4,000 annually. A references. Address F 28, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD $3.50 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $2.50.

237 LA SALLE-AV.—COMFORTABLE furnished rooms; good board; delightful neighborhood.

321 CHICAGO-AV., NEAR STATE-ST. —Nicely furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen. References.

321 CHICAGO-AV., NEAR STATE-ST. —First-class table-board.

328 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURnished single and double rooms, with board.

WEST SIDE.

43 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., FACING Union Park—Pleasant alcove and single rooms with first-class board; delightful surroundings; terms moderate.

396 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—UNfurnished front alcove room, with board.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with nice room and board in small private family on West Side. Address F 17, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms (front), with or without board.

481 WABASH-AV. — FRONT ROOMS, furnished, with or without board; day-boarders taken.

1406 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT large front alcove; also, other first-class rooms with first-class board.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—Newly-furnished and renovated; 100 rooms, from 50c per day upward; rooms, with board, $1.00 to $2 per day; per week, from $5 to $12.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thurmond's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO GENTS OR MARRIED COUPLE can find pleasant home in private family, if best references can be given, for $10 per week. Address O H 38, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WANTED BY A GENTLEman who is out of the city part of the time, a room in a private family on South Side, near Twenty-second-st., with board when in town. Address F 30, Tribune office.

BOARD AND ROOM FOR SINGLE gentleman; North Side. Address, with terms, F 57, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired. J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

FAULTLESS ON TRIAL—WE PUT UP the Faultless Pillow-Sham Holder and Lifter anywhere within the city limits on trial. No charge unless you keep them. Drop us a postal. W. G. FOSTER & CO., 205 Clark-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; 20 years' practice; strictly private. Call at 155 Centre-av., corner Congress-st. MIDWIFE.

HARRELL & CO., 125 CLARK STREET, Room 45—Real estate and renting agents; leases made, rents collected, etc.

I WANT TO PUT $500 TO $1,000 IN ANY good paying business. Address letter for further information F 53, Tribune office.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, 142 La Salle-st., Rooms 40 and 42. Office open until 10 o'clock p. m. Practice in all the courts.

SELECT PRIVATE HOME FOR SICK patients; only one patient taken at a time; good nursing and care by an experienced nurse; ladies taken during confinement; best of care taken. For particulars address MRS. SARAH E. A. C. ADAMS, post-office, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—TO BUY—LADY'S RIDing-dress. Address, stating price, F 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FURNITURE AND lease of good house. F 20, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—GEORGE: THANKS fieli—so sorry—Halter had tickets ever since, and about concluded 'twas another case 'mamma-Harness Inged a bonnet'—why say 'a'—Hebrew ingot abjure lately." Fairy's ability ingot abjure and express fagot and perhaps faucet—want Hammer think—Longer—Indie

Stocks and Bonds

Bought and Sold or carried on Margin.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,

130 LA SALLE-ST., Chicago.
17 NEW-ST., New York.
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Orders received for purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds, for Cash or on Margin, in CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.
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CHAS. EDWARD GRAY, Broker in Investments,

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A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

14 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Receivers and Shippers.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried, on margins.

THE COURTS.

Amicably Dismissed.

The divorce case of Sarah O'Brien against William W. O'Brien, the criminal lawyer, was yesterday dismissed by stipulation. The stipulation merely set out that it was agreed the bill might be dismissed and the injunction dissolved. O'Brien also dismissed his cross-bill. Mrs. O'Brien's attorney said his client had stated that she had filed the bill under bad advice. O'Brien's friends also acted under her father's advice; that he had never wanted a divorce, though he has been anxious for a separation. It is not known whether the parties will live together again or not.

Ballou vs. The South Side Street Railroad Company.

In the case of Walter I. Ballou against the Chicago City Railway, the complainant, by his attorneys, Ballou & Randolph, has filed his brief, and the respondent, by its attorneys, Dupee & Judah, has filed its answering brief, discussing the merits of the motion. When the complainant shall have filed his rejoinder Judge Jameson will consider the three papers and make up his mind. The complainant's brief argues the right of a shareholder to prevent a corporation from exceeding its charter, and combats the position taken by the Judge that the bill should have averred that the company had been applied to by the complainant to desist from its illegal proceedings. It cites authorities to show that the complainant's motives are not to be considered, and to show that the acquiescence of Ballou's predecessor in the ownership of his one share of stock, in the alleged illegal acts of the company, does not deprive Ballou of his right to put a stop to them.

The document is only ten pages of very coarse and open writing. The answer of the respondent is a printed pamphlet of sixty-one large pages of brevier type, closing with these words: "In conclusion we would say that the vast amounts and interests involved in these questions must our apology for a more serious and lengthy discussion than the real necessities of the case would apparently require."

Items.

Judges Drummond and Blodgett will be in chambers to-day.

Judge McAllister will hear the W. M. Scott habeas corpus case this morning.

Judge Jameson will hear motions today.

Divorces.

George W. Lawrence filed a bill yesterday against his wife, Julia S. Plummer, charging her with adultery, and asking for a divorce.

Maggie Mirk asked for a divorce from Ludwig Mirk on the ground of cruelty.

State Courts.

Sidney Booth entered up a judgment by confession yesterday in forcible detainer against Edward W. Banker to recover possession of No. 2332 Calumet avenue.

Blakely, Marsh & Co. sued J. R. Riddle and J. A. Van Allen for $1,000.

R. G. Tennant brought suit for $2,500 against William E. Webbe.

James Kilroy arrested on a charge of stealing a coat at No. 513 South Clark street, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming that he is illegally under restraint.

Peter Dolan commenced an action in trespass against T. Laverman, laying damages at $5,000.

Edgar R. Nash began a suit for $5,000 damages against Walter Scates and W. F. Parsons.

David Ekstein commenced a suit in trespass for $5,000 against T. Laverman.

Julius Geilhufe filed a bill in the Superior Court against J. Schmidt, H. Bonnemann, and Mathias Rubbe for a Receiver and the dissolution of the partnership. The plaintiff and defendants were copartners in the manufacture of pipes, and under articles of agreement he alleges that Schmidt and the others are defrauding him, running the business in a ruinous manner, and refuse to let him see the books.

Criminal Court.

A. J. Stott gave bail in the Criminal Court yesterday upon two charges of forgery and one of receiving money by false pretenses. Michael C. McDonald and Robert Ford were the sureties in sums of $800 upon each of the three indictments. Bail was offered for James Miller, one of the quartet indicted for stealing hogs from the Union Stock-Yards Company, but in the absence of Judge Moran the Clerk considered the securities offered insufficient.

County Court.

N. B. Storm was arrested on a capias yesterday at the instance of Christiana Hacket, and brought before the County Court, where the hearing was continued to Aug. 9 at 10 a. m.

Henry B. Lockwood was also brought in on a capias, at the instance of J. W. Doane, and the hearing continued to Aug. 16 at 10 a. m.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. Harris vs. J. and G. Saperston, $71.40.

WILSON'S WEALTH.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 1.—The mystery surrounding "Dr." Levi Wilson, of Uxbridge, Mass., who has in the past few years acquired great wealth, and who is now defendant in a $100,000 breach-of-promise and seduction suit, has probably been solved by a newspaper here, who worked up the case. Eight years ago Wilson was an operative in a cotton mill in Uxbridge. He left there and started on a tramp for Worcester. In passing through a tract of heavy woods he discovered the hut of a sick hermit for whom he cared. This hermit is alleged to be the son of a wealthy Worcester manufacturer, a fugitive from justice, who was reported dead. During his hiding he had been making experiments in coiling a piece of wire. This was transferred to Wilson and taken to Washburn & Moen, Worcester, and from it originated the idea of the famous barbed fence. With Wilson's aid the hermit soon went to Europe, where he has since been visited by Wilson. In addition to some $200,000 received from one of the partners of the Worcester firm, it is alleged that Wilson has been paid fat sums for the care of the hermit, who is reported to be the said partner's son. Both members of the firm have left Worcester, it is alleged, to avoid questioning. A few weeks ago Wilson agreed to give the secret of his late life to the reporter, who had worked up the case, but afterward decided to withhold the facts. This is believed to be his true history, however.

HYDRA-HEADED MONSTER OF BOSCOBEL.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., Aug. 1.—A farmer by the name of George Arbuthnot, about four miles west of Boscobel, killed a curiosity today in the shape of a double-headed yellow rattlesnake. The reptile is about three feet long, and has two well-defined heads, four eyes, and two sets of jaws, each containing two poison-fangs. The snake is being preserved in alcohol.

Sanford's Ginger for the languid.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Opened Quiet and Closed Irregular.

A Pyrotechnic Movement in Northwest Mystifying the Street.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular—A General Advance on 'Change,

But Later Weakness—Smaller Receipts of Grain—A Good Export Demand for Wheat.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened quiet but steady, with some indications of an upward movement. There was not much doing, and the public appetite for stocks did not revive, as it had been expected to do with the improved tone of the market. Several of the prominent stocks, like Lake Shore and Louisville & Nashville, hesitated noticeably after making slight advances.

Out of this uninteresting and almost dubious market Northwest suddenly shot up with an advance in the common from 138¼ to 148, and in the preferred from 153¾ to 165. This movement was a mystery to the street. It was variously explained by the statements that a large operator had been caught short of the stock, which is not at all likely, and that a "deal" was in progress for doubling the stock. But the Vanderbilt brokers in New York professed utter ignorance of any such scheme, and none of those in Chicago who would be likely to be informed knew of any stock dividend. Some close observers of stock values express the decided opinion that no other explanation is needed for the rise than the value of the stock.

At the close the market was irregular.

Gossip reported that Mr. Keene's brokers were prominent buyers of the general market Tuesday, and they were crushing sellers the day before, and the traders who follow him went home long of stocks last night. While hammering Louisville & Nashville early in the day, his brokers picked up a great deal of Texas & Pacific and the Omahas. The brokers also reported there were largely increased orders from Saratoga to buy. It was reported that Cammack and Joe Mills bought in their Denver, and that Cammack also took in his shorts in Western Union on a tip from Gould. The Gould people believe Western Union is going to par, and say that the earnings are running over 8 per cent on the stock. The Gould people talk extremely bullish on the whole market. The bulls in Lake Shore say it will sell at 125 this month. Those in Northwestern preferred still insist the latter will rise 25 points this year, and Oregon & Transcontinental will go to 110 this fall. The bulls in Hannibal & St. Jo preferred talk 110, and quote Dowd as saying it is worth just as much as Northwestern common. Missouri Pacific, its friends say, will surely increase its dividends to 8 per cent, and Russell Sage says it ought to go up to 125 before 1883. Money loaned down to 1 per cent at one time Tuesday. The July statement of the New York savings banks shows an increase of $8,000,000 in deposits since Jan. 1.

The Missouri Pacific earnings for July, lacking one day, shows a decrease of $232,000. The loss came on the first week of July, since which the company has gained.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed on a bill forfeiting the Texas Pacific land-grant.

Kiernan's *News Letter* said it was rumored that Messrs. Keene and Woerishoeffer some days ago began to get prices lower; that on Saturday Sage joined in the movement, but Tuesday became nervous and began to buy. Gould also inspired buying and all interests joined. Another statement is that Keene put up prices to shut out the short interest in the room and to get traders' stock. Kiernan thinks the market ran away from people who like to buy at their own prices.

London sold the general list all day Tuesday and cables indicated a continuance of selling Wednesday. Sales of bonds by London are light. The Continent is buying bonds. Representatives of Union Pacific and of Burlington & Quincy met for further consideration of the Colorado pooling agreement. An officer of the Union Pacific Company said a day or two ago that the difficulties would soon be settled. A terrible man cognizant of the intentions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy said that the Colorado pool agreement would probably be signed in Boston today. It is reported on good authority that the Union Pacific Company will withdraw its demand requiring the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company to abstain from further extension of its lines in Colorado. The Vanderbilt and Flower following were large buyers of the Omahas. Brokers supposed to represent Mr. Keene bought heavily. Insiders say the stocks are intrinsically worth much more than current prices and will go higher. Orders were received Tuesday morning to take all the Lake Shore offered below 115. The Vanderbilt following at Saratoga is bullish on the stock, although the decline is not beautiful. Mr. Vanderbilt is quoted as saying that Lake Shore will sell at 125 by Aug. 8.

The weakness of some of the other stocks suggested the idea to some that Northwestern might have been advanced to enable sales of other stocks.

There is something peculiar about Wall-street points. Not a word was lisped about a probable advance in Northwestern, but the street was flooded with points to buy Rochester & Pittsburg, which has steadily declined.

So little interest is felt in the establishment of a stock clearing-house for the New York Stock Exchange that a call for a special meeting of the Governing Committee to consider the subject did not bring together a quorum.

St. Louis papers say that the banks there are drawing silver certificates from the Sub-Treasury against gold deposited with the Assistant Treasurer here. This is a safe and inexpensive method of transferring money, and was much used last year by Western banks, with the result of largely increasing the issue of silver certificates.

Controller Knox sends us the following statement dated Aug. 1, 1882, showing the amounts of National-bank notes and of legal-tender notes outstanding at the dates of the passage of the Acts of June 20, 1874, Jan. 14, 1875, and May 31, 1878, together with the amounts outstanding at date, and the increase and decrease.

NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.

Amount outstanding June 20, 1874	$340,894,182
Amount outstanding Jan. 24, 1875	351,981,420
Amount outstanding May 31, 1878	322,955,935
Amount outstanding at date	357,276,083
Increase during the last month	105,855
Increase since Aug. 1, 1881	1,750,145

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

Amount outstanding June 20, 1874	$382,000,000
Amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875	382,000,000
Amount required under act of Jan. 14, 1875, to May 31, 1878	31,318,084
Amount outstanding on and since May 31, 1878	346,681,916
Amount on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks, and banks retiring circulation under Act of June 20, 1874	38,620,467
Increase in deposit during the month	611,759
Increase in deposit since Aug. 1, 1881	5,212,145

*Circulation of National gold banks not included in the above, $86,000.

Some outside quotations were: Oregon Improvement bonds, 94@94¼; Oregon Improvement stock, 84¼@85¼; Oregon & Transcontinental, 88¾@89; American Cable Construction Company, 76@76¾; North River Construction Company, 89@88; Mutual Union bonds, 76¼@77½; Mutual Union stock, 27@27½.

The importations of specie and bullion at New York during the week ending July 28 were $13,-063, consisting of $9,507 in gold and $3,586 in silver, as against a total of $351,438 for the week ending July 30 last year. The importations since the 1st of January and since the 1st of August compare as follows with the movement during the corresponding periods last year:

	SINCE JAN. 1		SINCE AUG. 1	
	1882.	1881.	1881-'82.	1880-'81.
Gold	$ 641,854	$28,624,022	$25,188,140	$26,935,947
Silver	1,449,176	1,154,218	2,442,351	4,350,509
Total	$2,091,030	$29,778,237	$27,630,491	$31,286,456

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest price of last	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	156	156¾	141¾	140¾	141¾
Canada Southern	70	64¾	64¾	63¾	64¾
C., B. & Q.	183¾	134¾	135¾	134¾	135
C. & A.	120¾	119¾	120¾	119¾	120¾
Central Pacific	37½	35¾	35¾	35	35
Chattanooga	102	97¾	98	96¼	96¾
C., R. I. & P.	135¾	134¾	135¾	134¾	135¾
Do 1st pref	137¾	137¾	138¾	137¾	138¾
C., C., C. & I.	93¾	93	93¾	92¾	93¾
Del., L. & W.	139¾	139¾	140¾	139¾	140¾
Del. & Hudson	119¾	119¾	120¾	119¾	120¾
Del., Lack. & W.	138¾	138¾	139¾	138¾	139¾
Denver & Rio G.	63	62¾	64¼	62¾	63
East Tenn. & Ga.	31	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾
Erie	37½	37¾	38¾	40¾	40¾
Erie seconds		98¾	98¾	98	98
Han. & St. Jo. pref.	125	94	94	94	94¼
Hous. & Tex. Cen.	97½	90	90	90	90
I., B. & W.	97½	97¾	98¾	97¾	98¾
Illinois Central	140¾	138	139¾	137¾	139¾
Kan. & Texas	24	41¾	43¾	41¾	43¾
Lake Erie & W.	53¾	53¾	54¾	53¾	54¾
Lake Shore	115¾	116¾	116¾	115¾	116¾
Louis. & Nash.	110¾	110¾	111¾	110¾	111
Michigan Central	120¾	120¾	121¾	120¾	121¾
M., L. S. & W.	114¾	55¾	56		
Missouri Pacific	114¾	109¾	110¾	109¾	110¾
Mobile & Ohio	30¾	27¾	28¾	27¾	28¾
New Jersey Cen.	117	81¾	82¾	81¾	82¾
New York Central	135	135	135¾	135¾	135¾
Norfolk & Western	39	37	37¾	36¾	36¾
Northern Pacific	57	56¾	56¾	55¾	55¾
Do pref	80¾	79¾	80¾	79¾	80¾
Northwestern	138¾	138¾	148	138¾	148
Do pref	167¾	163¾	165	153¾	165
Ohio Central	25¾	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾
Ohio & Mississippi	32	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾
Omaha	53¾	52¾	53¾	52	52
Do pref	109¾	110¾	112¾	110¾	110¾
Ontario & Western	40¾	39	39¾	37¾	37¾
Oregon	100	100	100	100	100
Pacific Mail	62¾	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾
Peoria, D. & E.	57¾	56¾	58¾	56¾	58¾
Rensselaer & Saratoga	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾
Rice. & Danville	171	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Rock Island	140¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
St. Louis & San F.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Do pref	81¾	61¾	61¾	61	61
St. Paul	130¾	129¾	132¾	129¾	132¾
Do pref	140	134¾	135¾	134¾	135¾
St. Paul, M. & M.	113¾	132¾	132¾	131	131¾
Texas & Pacific	37¾	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¾
Texas Pacific	57¾	57¾	57¾	55¾	55¾
Union Pacific	113¾	113¾	114¾	113¾	114¾
Wabash, St. L. & P.	39¾	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾
Do pref	68¾	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾

New York exchange was 75c per $1,000 discount. Bank clearings were $12,200,000. Loans were in fair demand at 5@7 per cent.

In foreign exchange rates were unchanged. Sterling posted rates were 480@480, actual 485½@488½, and documentary rates 483@483¾. Posted rates for francs were 5175@5182½; documentary, 5213¾. Marks, posted, were 95¼@95¾, and documentary were 94@94½.

There were sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange of:

BEFORE CALL.

E. Tenn., Va. & Ga., 100 at 12; A., T. & S. F. R. R., 100 at 94½, 100 at 94½; C., M. & St. P. R. R.—Minn. Pt. 58, 1,000 at 91½; A., T. & S. F. R. R., 100 at 94.

FIRST CALL.

C., St. P., M. & O. R. R., 100 at 52; C., B. & Q. R. R., 10 at 135; A., T. & S. F. R. R., 50 at 94½; C., B. & Q. R. R.—Ia. Div. 4s, 2,000 at 86¼; C., B. & Q. R. R.—B. & M. 4s, 2,000 at 83¼; C., M. & St. P. R. R.—Min. Pt. 5s, 5,000 at 91½, 5,000 at 91⅜; C. & N. W. R. R.—S. Fd. 7s, 5,000 at 129¾.

BETWEEN CALLS.

A., T. & S. F. R. R., 100 at 94¾, 100 at 94⅜; Chicago City Ry 4½s, 5,000 at 103¼.

SECOND CALL.

A., T. & S. F. R. R., 100 at 94¾; C., B. & Q. R. R.—B. & M. 4s, 5,000 at 83½, 5,000 at 83¾.

AFTER CALLS.

C., B. & Q. R. R.—B. & M. 4s, 5,000 at 83¾, 5,000 at 83½.

The following quotations were made:

BANK STOCKS.

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago National Bank	100	160	175
Commercial National Bank	100	275	
Hide & Leather National Bank	100	130	
Home National Banking Co	100	100	
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	100	185	
International Banking Co	100	103½	
Merchants' National Bank	100	300	
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co	100	205	
National Bank of Illinois	100	134¾	
Union National Bank	100	250	
Union Trust Co	100	300	

LOCAL STOCKS.

Calumet & C. Can. & D'k Co. com	100	27	35
Chamber of Commerce	100	75	80
Chicago City Railway	100	250	300
Chicago Gas Ls. & Coke Co	25	15½	
Inter-State Indus. Exposition	100		45
North Chicago City Railway	100	130	
North Chicago Rolling-Mill Co	100	118	
Pullman Palace-Car Co	100	122½	131
Traders' Insurance Co	100		105
Union Iron & Steel Co	100		

MINING STOCKS.

Columbia Iron Company	25	2.00	4.50

RAILWAY SHARES.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	94½	94¾
Chicago & Northwestern	100	135¾	139
Chicago & Northwestern, pfd	100	150¾	
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	135	135¼
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha	100	51¾	52¾
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha, pfd	100	111	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	135	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	134¾	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, pfd	100	141	
East Tennessee, Virginia & Ga	100	113¾	123¾
Illinois Central	100	138	43
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	100	42¾	43
Mutual Union Telegraph	100	26	27¾
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	16¾	17
New York, Chicago & St. Louis, pfd	100	30¾	
Northern Pacific	100	50¾	51
Northern Pacific, pfd	100	91	93¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	100	33	38¾

RAILWAY BONDS.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s		87¾	90
Chi. & Atlantic consols 6s	1865	112¾	
C. & A. Mississippi Riv. Bge 6s	1912	105	
C., B. & Q. Iowa Div. 5s	1919	104¾	
C., B. & Q. Iowa Div. 4s	1919	84¾	85¾
C., B. & Q. Denver Ex. 4s	1922	83¾	83¾
C., B. & Q. B. & M. in Neb. 4s	1919	83¾	84
C., H. & D. Cin. Ex. 7s	1890	120¾	
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ex. 7s	1903		
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. 7s	1910	117	
C., M. & St. P., C. & Pac. Ex. 7s	1903	130¾	130¾
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1910		
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	1934	104	
C., M. & St. P., Wis. Valley 6s		99	100
C., M. & St. P., Min. Point 5s	1910	91¾	92
C., M. & St. P., Ia. & W. 5s	1920	97¾	98
C. & N. W. sinking fund 5s	1929	99¾	99¾
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1930	102	
Chicago & Pacific Western 6s	1921	98	98½
N. Y., L. E. & W. second 6s	1921	92	94½
No. Pac. land grants 6s	1923	107½	
Sonora (A., T. & Santa Fé) 7s		105	107
Wabash, St. L. & P., Chi. Div. 5s	1910	84¾	84¾

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

4s coupon	1907	120	120¾

LOCAL BONDS.

Chicago City 7s	1887		113
Chicago City 7s	1890	110	118
Chicago City 7s	1892	120	
Chicago City 7s	1898	121½	
Chicago City 7s	1895	134	
Chicago City 7s	1896	134	
Chicago City 7s	1898	126	
Chicago City 7s	1900	137	
Chicago City 6½s	1900	107¾	107¾
Chicago City 6s	1901	104¾	
Chicago City Railway 6½s		103¾	103¾
Cook County 7s	1893	116	
Cook County 7s	1897	132	132½
Cook County 7s	1899	130¾	
Cook County 6½s	1900	107¾	107¾
Lincoln Park 6½s	1900	103¾	103¾
North Chicago City Railway 6s		112½	115
South Park 7s	1894	117	
South Park 7s	1897	117	
West Division Railway coupon 5-20 6s		103¾	
West Division Railway reg. 6s		103¾	
West Park 7s	1893	115	
West Town 7s	1899	105	

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Minnesota State 6½s	1910		
Missouri State 6s	1895	104	
Mutual Union Telegraph Company 6s	1911	72¾	73¾

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was irregular but in the main strong today, and values generally of the more active stocks are ¼ to 1½ higher than at the close yesterday. The Northwesterns were particularly buoyant on reports of a probable division of the surplus, amounting to about $18,000,000, in the proportion of 60 per cent to the preferred and 40 to the common shares. The market opened 1½ higher for Northwestern preferred and Dubuque & Sioux City, 1½ higher for Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, 1 higher for Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and Chicago & Alton, and generally a fraction higher for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings there was a decline of ¼ to 1¾, followed by an advance of ¼ to 1¾, and that by a decline of ¼ to 1. During the afternoon the market was strong, and prices advanced almost steadily to the close.

The money market was very easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 2@3 per cent, closing offered at 2 per cent. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2@2½ per cent. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are unchanged.

The sterling exchange market was steady. The nominal asking quotations are 486 for sixty-day bills and 489 for demand. Actual business was done at 485¾@485¾ for sixty-day bills, 488¼@488½ for demand, 489@489¼ for cables, and 485¾@484 for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were active on a few specialties, and prices were irregular but generally higher. The more important changes are: Advanced—Alton & Terre Haute dividend bonds, 10; Richmond & Allegheny firsts, Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba seconds, and South Carolina Railroad firsts, each 1; Louisville & Nashville general 6s, Michigan Central 7s, and Wabash firsts, Chicago Division, each ¾; Oregon Navigation firsts and Kansas & Texas seconds, each ½. Declined —New York Elevated firsts, ¾; Metropolitan Elevated firsts, ¾; Lake Erie & Western incomes, Sandusky Division, Cheseapeake & Ohio, Class B, Wabash general 6s, Texas Pacific incomes, and Kansas & Texas general 6s, each ½.

The Western News Agency Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Governments were irregular.

Railroad bonds were fairly active at irregular prices.

State securities were inactive.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	1881	4s	1907
6s	1881	Pacific 6s of 1895	120
4½s	1891		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	103	Union Pacific pfd	116¾
Erie seconds	98	U. P. land grants	114¾
Lehigh & Western	100	U. P. sinking fund	109¾
Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consols	98	Virginia 6s	51
Missouri 6s (offered)	101	Virginia consols, 6s fd 2s	50
St. Joe	112	Virginia deferred	12
St. P. & S. F. firsts	111	Tex. Pac. land grant	70
Tennessee 6s, old	37¾	Tex. Pac. R. G. Div	88¾
Tennessee 6s, new	37¾		

STOCKS.

Adams	132	Northwestern	148
Alton & Terre H. old	35	Do preferred	165
Do preferred	104	New York Central	135¾
American	94	Ohio Central	25¾
B. C. R. & N.	80	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Canada Southern	64¾	Do preferred	104¾
C. C. & I. C.	15	Ontario & Western	38¾
Central Pacific	35¾	Pacific Mail	49¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	7	Panama	295
Do first preferred	38	P. D. & E.	38
Do second preferred	20¾	Pittsburg	138
Chicago & Alton	140¾	Reading	69¾
Do preferred	140	Rock Island	139¾
C., B. & Q.	134½	St. Lou. & San F.	63
C., St. L. & N. O.	75	Do preferred	80¾
Cin., San. & Cl.	35	Do first preferred	99¾
Cleveland & Col.	85¾	St. Paul	131¾
Delaware & Hudson	117¾	Do preferred	135
Del., L. & Western	138¾	St. Paul, M. & M.	131
Denver & Rio G.	63	St. Paul & Omaha	51¾
Erie	40¾	Do preferred	110¾
Do preferred	70	Texas Pacific	55¾
Fort Wayne	134	Union Pacific	113¾
Hannibal & St. Jos	85	United States	75
Do preferred	99¾	W., St. L. & Pacific	39¾
Harlem (offered)	205	Do preferred	68¾
Houston & Texas	91	Fargo	128
Illinois Central	138¾	Western Union	89¾
L. S. & M. S.	46¾	East Tennessee	12¾
Kansas & Texas	41¾	Do preferred	19¾
Lake Erie & W.	53¾	Caribou	14
Lake Shore	116	Central Arizona	3¾
Louisville & Nash.	75	Excelsior	1
N. Y. N. A. & C.	73¾	Homestake	17
M. & C. first pfd. (offd.)	16	Little Pittsburg	1
Do second preferred	9	Ontario	31
Memphis & Ch.	47	Quicksilver (offered)	10¾
Michigan Central	120¾	Do preferred	50
Missouri Pacific	110¾	Silver Cliff	1
Mobile & Ohio	27	Standard	15¾
Morris & Essex	140	Sutro	¾
Nashville & Chat.	90	Robinson	13
New Jersey Central	81¾	South Pacific	13
Norfolk & W.	36¾	Memphis & St. Louis	33½
Northern Pacific	56¾	Do preferred	65¾
Do preferred	80¾		

Produce exports for the week, $6,909,000.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The stock market today has been dull but firm. A somewhat better feeling is manifested, as shown by slightly better prices for the specialties, but as yet is devoid of any prominent features. Mexican Central is are not quite as firm, and sold during the forenoon at 8½, advancing to 8¾ at the close; Massachusetts Central 6s sold at 43; Toledo & St. Louis securities, excepting the stock, were unchanged. In the stocks, New England advanced ¼, to 53¾; sales of rights on the Revere Beach Road are noted at 84 each. The possession of six of these rights will entitle the holder to subscribe to a new share of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad. The new competitor of the Revere Road, the Broad Sound, etc., is to be examined by the Railroad Commissioners this afternoon, preliminary to its commencing operations. Eastern recovered from 45½ to 47, and Boston & Maine was ¼ better, at 147¾, while Old Colony declined ¾, to 134¾, and Boston & Albany ¾, to 167. Mexican Central started up from 28¾ to 29¾; Atchison, as usual the most active stock, opened unchanged at 94, and then gradually advanced to 95 for 10 shares, fell to 93¾, and closed firm at 94¾; Union Pacific sold at 113¾, a gain of a fraction. The gross earnings of the road for July were $2,310,000, showing a decrease of $255,000 over July, 1881. Toledo & St. Louis advanced, with considerable sales, from 8¾ to 8 9-16 and 8¾; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon was also again selling higher at 76¼@77¼ to 77½; Iowa Falls & Sioux City went to 92 once more; Connecticut & Passumpsic sold at 92.

FORKIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 2—5 p. m.—Consols, 99 11-16. United States bonds—New 6s extended, 103; 4½s, 116; 4s, 122½.

American securities—Illinois Central, 40½; Pennsylvania Central, 63½; New York Central, 136½; Erie, 41½; Pref. and Reading, 31½.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Rentes, 81f 30c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Sight exchange on New York, $2.50 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 487½.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Mining stocks dull; Chrysolite sold at 25s and 24s. State Lines Nos. 2 and 3, 25 and 26; Oriental & Miller, 23, and Robinson, 135. Decatur advanced from 61 to 66, and Empress of Utah declined to 140. Sales for the day, $94,950.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	7-16	Mexican	6
Belcher	15-32	Noonday	15-16
Best & Belcher	1	Northern Belle	1-16
Bodie	5	Ophir	2⅝
Bullion	5-32	Oro	5-16
California	¼	Potosi	15-32
Choller	29-32	Savage	27-32
Con. Virginia	19-32	Sierra Nevada	3¼
Crown Point	5-16	Union Consolidated	1⅞
Gould & Curry	2¾	Yellow Jacket	1¾
Grand Prize	15-32	Navajo	4¼
Hale & Norcross	15-16	Justice	9-16
Martin White	5	Mt. Diablo	4

Bullion levies an assessment of 50 cents.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Quincy Mining Co	2	Quincy	56¾
Catalpa	35	Silver Islet	15
Franklin	14	Huron	3

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Aug. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

Elston road, 177 ft n of Blanche st, e f, 25 ft to alley, improved, dated July 31 (F. Koester to Anton Jelak)..... $ 1,186

Prairie av, 26 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 24x 117 8-10 ft, improved, dated July 31 (William K. Hall to Elizabeth M. Gaylord)..... 17,500

Division st, 336 ft e of State, n f, 50x88 ft, dated April 10 (Henry Hintze to William A. Ewing). 3,000

Same to same, same date, dated July 29 (William A. Ewing to John West)..... 3,850

Jay st, 141 ft s of Webster av, e f, 28x125 9-10 ft, dated Aug. 1 (James Morgan to R. Dillon)..

Medium and washed fleece.....35@40
Fine unwashed fleece.....30@37
Coarse washed fleece.....27@30

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,646	9,479	591
Tuesday	4,576	15,652	842
Wednesday	4,500	14,442	3,300
Total	15,072	39,131	4,644
Same time last week	15,824	37,500	2,950
Shipments	2,326	4,514	....
Monday	2,561	4,256	268
Tuesday	....	....	....
Total	4,959	8,800	268

CATTLE—A little more activity was developed yesterday. It was not a brisk sort of trade, but shippers took hold with more apparent interest than for some days previous, and under the increased demand the market stiffened up perceptibly. The foregoing is true only of decently-fattened droves. Grassers and lean lots generally were almost as much neglected as before, and were not wanted at any advance. The offerings did not include any strictly choice beeves. There was, however, a liberal sprinkling of fair to good droves, and rather more than 800 head changed hands at better than $6.00. Some common grassers went at $4.45@4.50, and a few prime steers fatched $5.00@5.30, but sales were largest at $5.00@5.50 for fair to good. All lots suited to the wants of shippers were sold at $5.25@5.75 seller September, seller October, and $5.75@6.00 seller the year.

Native butchers' stock was in full supply, in fair demand, and ruled about steady, with sales of cows at $2.75@3.50, bulls at $2.75@3.50, and poor to good mixed lots at $3.00@4.00. Veals were firm, as but few were offered. Stockers received a little more attention than recently, but they were not salable at any advance.

There was a light run of Texas and Western cattle, and the market was firm in consequence. The power and the market was firm in consequence. The power buyers, packers, butchers and canners take, did not compete, and practically better prices than on the day before. Sales were at $3.50@4.00 for inferior, Texans went at $4.00@4.50, and Westerns at $4.00@4.50. All sold.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
18	1,537	$5.30	20	1,135	$4.50
1	1,230	7.15	20	1,050	4.50
1	1,420	7.00	42	1,002	4.50
11	1,543	7.00	72	1,072	4.50
18	1,520	6.90	25	1,060	4.40
1	1,350	6.75	21	870	4.00
6	1,344	6.75	3	833	3.80
18	1,289	6.65	72	1,108	3.90
1	1,230	6.60	15 Texas	945	4.15
1	1,235	6.60	16 Col. Texas	954	4.15
12	1,550	6.50	106 Texas	924	4.03
1	1,440	6.50	87 Texas	1,014	4.05½
7	1,349	6.50	334 hlf. bds	1,183	5.50
11	1,247	6.40	171 Texas	880	5.75
31	1,176	5.85	5	1,000	5.50
31	1,176	5.85@	300 Texas	877	5.80
63	1,342	6.20	457 Texas	953	4.00
64	1,294	6.20	29 Texas	851	4.00
20	1,205	5.75	23 Texas	856	5.00
11	1,125	5.25	25 Texas	880	5.05
2	1,050	5.00	9 cows	1,011	3.00
13	1,294	5.50	24 cows	880	3.40
18	1,238	5.25	18 cows	784	3.50
18	1,238	5.25	18 cows	784	3.50
60	1,134	5.25	48 Texas	620	4.45
11	1,123	5.25	24 Texas	708	4.45
19	1,040	5.40	4 cows	1,000	3.00
36	1,150	5.40	11 stockers	765	5.25
36	1,150	5.40	24 cows	750	3.25
19	1,104	5.25	21 cows	875	3.00
20	1,000	4.75	12 cows	852	3.15
15	1,293	4.90	30	648	2.87½

HOGS—The market showed little or no improvement in point of activity, and although prices were not subjected to any further decline, the general tone of the market was unqualifiedly weak. The receipts fell within very moderate limits, amounting to barely 14,000, but the demand was so light that by the day before they made a supply somewhat larger than the trade required. A very good lots were worked off in fair season, but trading in the lower grades dragged along all day, and not a few were left over unsold. The quality averaged no better than for the preceding days of the week. Matured, well-fatted lots were the exception, and common mixed and light lots the rule. The market closed easy at $5.25@5.30 for poor to prime light and at $5.30@5.60 for inferior to choice heavy. There was some trading in skips and culls at $3.25@3.75. Among the sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
68	259	$5.30	63	308	$5.20	72	174	$7.70
60	267	5.30	47	276	5.25	65	189	7.50
80	276	5.30	76	276	5.25	65	189	7.50
80	276	5.30	80	276	5.25	58	222	7.30
41	242	5.35	31	183	5.30	70	222	7.40
80	276	5.30	80	276	5.25	70	222	7.40
80	308	5.35	81	194	5.25	70	222	7.40
80	284	5.40	62	191	5.30	62	212	7.40
80	284	5.40	62	191	5.30	62	212	7.40
54	242	5.45	61	194	5.35	60	231	7.55
51	253	5.50	60	202	5.30	60	231	7.50
50	264	5.50	60	197	5.30	60	231	7.50
45	291	5.55	71	191	5.30	39	256	7.60
45	291	5.55	71	191	5.30	39	256	7.60
76	217	5.80	67	187	5.35	122	212	7.60
32	302	5.80	62	233	5.50	50	200	7.65
47	268	5.80	65	194	5.40	70	203	7.65
47	268	5.80	44	227	5.80	67	258	7.70
53	249	5.80	36	165	5.55	40	253	7.70
41	273	5.85	40	207	5.80	75	240	7.75
70	217	5.85	44	180	5.40	62	243	7.85
72	209	5.80	148	191	5.40	44	257	7.85
72	209	5.80	148	191	5.40	44	257	7.85
29	242	5.80	78	177	5.50	58	275	7.90
42	239	5.85	43	200	5.50	49	255	7.90
42	239	5.85	43	200	5.50	49	255	7.90
47	261	5.85	48	180	5.60	44	262	7.95
47	261	5.85	48	180	5.60	44	262	7.95
52	259	5.80	28	201	5.65	70	265	8.00
53	273	5.80	54	182	5.70	45	232	8.00

SHEEP—Good to choice grades sold as high as on any day previous, but many of the lots were poor to medium were off 15@25c, and very dull at that. The supply, which was large, consisted for the most part of poor to fair grades. Sales were at $2.75@3.75 for inferior to medium and at $4.00@4.75 for fair to choice. Lambs were quoted at $4.00@5.50 per head.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
234	88	$2.75	46	105	$4.10	72	125	$4.75
120	88	3.50	80	98	4.10	80	118	4.10
125	93	3.50	93	98	3.75	101	103	3.65
109	93	3.75	254	90	3.75	49	97	3.75
2	90	4.00	165	74	3.75	29	103	3.25
121	94	3.90	2	85	3.35			

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 1,000; market steady and nominally unchanged, but feeling seemed to be little better; canning grades, grass Texans, and Indians, $3.00@3.45; good to choice corn-fed Texans, $4.00@4.50; fancy shipping steers, $5.50@5.75; grass native steers, $4.50@5.50; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.00 for medium to good.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 1,000; steady; fair to choice muttons, $3.25@4.25; fancy and heavy would bring $4.50; Texans range from $2.50@4.00; lambs, $4.00@5.00.

HOGS—Steady and unchanged; shipping pigs, $5.20@5.60; Yorkers, $5.45@5.70; butchers' to fancy, $5.25@5.70; receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 500.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts for two days, 3,400 head; demand fair for all descriptions; trade active. Cows and lower grades, native steers, $3.00@4.50, including ordinary to good, $4.10@4.50; Colorado half-breed steers sold at $5.50@6.10; Texans, $3.25@3.75; exports used 120 and paid $3.75 for good steers, 1,300 lbs average; shipments today, 162 live.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 1,600 head; firm with quick sales; $4.00@5.50 per cwt for sheep; $5.75@7.75 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 5,250 live hogs; dull at $5.50@5.70 per cwt for ordinary to good.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 2,300; steady for good, but weak and lower grades; native steers of 1,060 to 1,220 lbs sold at $4.35@4.55; cows, $2.50@3.40; Texas steers of 700 lbs sold at $3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 150; steady and fairly active at $5.00@5.12½; bulk of the sales at $5.05@5.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, none; quiet; natives averaging 80 lbs sold at $2.90.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 54 head; market slow; prime, 6¼@6¾c; good, 5½@6c; common, 5@5½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,400 head; market slow; Philadelphias, $5.65@5.80; Baltimores, $5.40@5.50; Yorkers, $5.75@5.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300 head; market slow; prime, $4.50@4.75; good, $4.25@4.40; common, $2.50@3.00.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 800 head. Common light and packing, $5.50@5.60; heavy packing and shipping, $5.30@5.50.

CATTLE—Weak. Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 225 head. Nominally unchanged.

SHEEP—Firm at $5.00@5.40. Receipts, 150 head; shipments, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.—HOGS—Quiet; common and light, $5.50@5.25; packing and butchers', $5.35@5.60. Receipts, 700 head; shipments, none.

LUMBER.

The cargo market at Franklin street was nearly bare, and prices were firm. We quote:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$11.00@13.00
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@28.00
Green good inch	10.00@22.00
Boards and strips	12.00@20.00
Standard shingles	2.65@ 2.80
Extra Shingles	2.80@ 2.90
Lath	2.35

Yard dealers report an active business at the prices fixed by the trade, as follows, the quotations being for dry lumber. We quote:

First, thousand, and third clear, 3@4 inch	$ 50.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	48.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	31.50
Common dressed siding	30.50
A siding strips	30.00
A siding	31.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	34.00
A stock boards, 13@16-inch, rough	30.00
A stock boards, 10@12-inch	40.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, flooring	17.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	11.50
Common boards, 12@20 ft	16.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff, 20@25 ft	22.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	20.00
Pickets, rough, flat, and good	12.00
Pickets, square head	14.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, extra A	3.10
Shingles, standard	2.90
Cedar posts, 4 to 11 inch, round	12@ 15
Oak, first to second clear, 1 to 4 inch	55.00
Third clear	50.00
Basin, clear, 1 to 4 inch	40.00
Maple, common	35.00
Maple, clear, flooring	40.00@45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry, plank, first and second, clear	80.00
Black walnut, first and second, inch	90.00
Black walnut, common	65.00@70.00

Following are the receipts of lumber and shingles from Jan. 1, as compared with the year previous:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	1,668,541,000	254,161,000
1881	1,545,116,000	384,574,000
Increase	123,425,000	69,587,000
Decrease		

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s 3d; spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn—5s 2d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 85s 6d. Lard, 62s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—PROVISIONS—Lard—Prime Western steady at 62s. Beef—Extra India mess Brmess at 108s.

GRAIN—Corn—Old mixed steady at 7s 2½d. Wheat—New Western winter dull at 9s 7d; new southern winter dull at 9s 10d.

TURPENTINE—At London steady at 37s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—Evening.—COTTON—Easier at 7⅝@7¾c; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 1,900.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 62s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9½d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 2.—PETROLEUM—17@17½f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—Wheat quiet but steady; red winter, 9s 3d@9s 6d; white, 9s 6d@9s 9d. Corn quiet and unchanged at 5s 2d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat not much doing. Corn firmer. To arrive—Wheat better tone, more money asked. Corn better. Demand for wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent, moderate. Pork 2s higher, at 85s; lard 6d higher, at 62s; bacon—L. C. clear, 58s; tallow, 45s 6d; cheese, 55s 6d; beef, 110s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet but unchanged. Country markets easier. Weather in England fair.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet but steady; white Michigan, 10s; Western red winter, 9s 10d. Corn quiet at 5s 2d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat—None offered. Corn better. Demand for wheat and corn for the Continent—Wheat, 640,000 qrs; corn, 53,000 qrs. Exports of wheat to France during the past week, 2,000 qrs. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet. Weather in England fair.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—GRAIN—A very brisk business again reported, chiefly, of course, speculative in No. 2 red wheat, which has further advanced, through various fluctuations as much as 2@2¾c a bu. The demand for covering purposes has been much more urgent, particularly on the nearby options, the August option steadily gaining in price on the September option, chiefly through the pressure from buyers having contracts to protect. The highest prices on the option list were reached late in the afternoon. Lighter movements of stock at the interior to the principal points of accumulation, as well as towards the seaboard, were again said to have quickened speculative buying. Near the extreme close, on reports of a severe break at Chicago, prices were depressed here on the options made per bu, leaving off generally easier and irregular. The latest advices by cable were represented as of a more favorable tenor. A fair export inquiry was noted, but the further sharp rise onecked operations on export account. White wheat continued scarce and quiet, held at extreme figures. Spring wheat has been likewise very scarce here, and for the No. 2 Chicago grade renewed bids here today of $1.40 failed to bring out any offerings. Spring wheat sold at $1.45@1.45¾, closing at $1.45¾ in elevator; No. 2 red at $1.48@1.49 in elevator, $1.46@1.47¾ free on board, $1.46@1.48¾ delivered, closing at $1.48¾ bid; ungraded and at $1.46 in elevator; do August, $1.44@1.46¾, closing at $1.46; do various special deliveries to and including the first week in September at $1.45@1.47; do September, $1.44@1.47, closing at $1.46¾ bid; do October, $1.41@1.43¾, closing at $1.43; do November, $1.40@1.42¾, closing at $1.42¼; do December, $1.40@1.42¾, closing at $1.42¼ bid; do steamer grade, $1.40@1.45; do 2 red, $1.45@1.46¾, closing at $1.46 bid; do steamer grade, $1.40@1.46; No. 3 red, $1.42@1.43¾; ungraded red, $1.42@1.49; as to quality; No. 1 white, $1.39@1.43; ungraded white, $1.40@1.49; as to quality; mixed winter at $1.14, with No. 2 Chicago spring quoted at $1.40 bid. Corn again advanced about ½@¾c a bushel on lighter offerings and a fair demand, chiefly speculative, for prompt and August deliveries gained most. At the extreme close prices weakened slightly. No. 2 August option, $5.80@5.90; closing asked; and do September, $5.80@5.85, closing at 80½c asked; do October, 78½@79c, closing at 80c asked; do September, 81¼@81½c, closing at 82c bid; do year, 81@81½c, closing at 82c bid; mixed Western ungraded at 80@82c, as to quality and condition; No. 2 white, nominal. Oats—White oats are again very scarce and firm, with quite a bu on an urgent trade call. Mixed oats for early deliveries have been quoted weaker, receding in instances about ½c a bu on freer offerings and a very moderate inquiry. Later on, however, were advanced about ¾@1½c a bu, the August option most in an active call, leaving off, however, less firmly. No. 2 August, 50½@50¾c bid; September, 48½@49c; October, 46½@46¾c, closing at 48½c; do October, 46½@47c, closing at 48½c; do November quoted at 44½c bid; do year, 46½@46¾c, closing at 48½c; No. 2 new rule at 46c, closing at 46c; white Western ungraded, 76@79c, as to quality; mixed Western ungraded, 62@76c, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago, 50c delivered; new mixed Southern, small lots at 46c. Rye unchanged and dull. Barley—No. 1 Canada to arrive on the first half of October reported as offered at $1.60, but without eliciting a satisfactory bid; market as yet wholly unsettled.

PROVISIONS—Quickened by the stronger range of quotations from the West, a further improvement was noted here in the products—less urgent offerings, with Western steam lard showing activity, mostly on the option list, and most other articles attracting rather more attention. Near the extreme close, however, values generally weakened again in sympathy with the heaviness at the West. Contemporaneous pork in rather more demand for early delivery, leaving off at $21.75@21.90 for old and $21.50@21.60 for new as to grade. Other kinds nominal, and in the option line, Western mess pork yet very quiet, with August options quoted at the close at $21.30@21.40; September at $21.40@21.50; October at $21.50@21.60. Cut meats in fair demand, including pickled shoulders in bulk at 7c; smoked shoulders, 12c@12½c; pickled hams, 12½c; smoked hams, 14@15c; pickled bellies, 12c@12½c. Bacon quoted firm, including long clear quoted at 13½c, but inactive. Western steam lard a shade easier, with more moderate request for early delivery, leaving off at $12.80 for contract grade, and in the option line fairly active at generally higher prices most of the day, but closed heavily and irregular; August options closed about $12.80; September, $12.82½; October, $12.87½; November, $12.90@12.95; December, $12.72½; seller the remainder of the year at $12.70; January, $12.72½@12.75; February, $12.85.

TALLOW—Has been in moderate request at 8¾@8¾c for prime.

SUGARS—Raw in more demand on the steady basis of 7⅝c for fair refining and 7¾c for good refining muscovado. Less inquiry has been reported for refined.

FREIGHTS—The boisterous weather impeded business, which likewise was unfavorably affected by the further sharp rise in the prices of grain under speculative influences. The engagements were very moderate and indicative of more or less depression and irregularity in grain rates, with no classes of cereals to command important chances. For Liverpool the engagements included by steam, flour at 1s 7½d@2s, as to routes, with room for wheat quoted at 6d asked and 5d bid; wheat via Baltimore went at 7d; provisions in lots at 15s@25s, as to routes and dates of shipment; local engagements quoted at 25c@30c; beef, 50c@60c, as to routes; pork in brls at 2s 6d@3s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—COTTON—Firm at 12⅝@13⅜c; futures quiet but steady; August, 12.85c; September, 12.55c; October, 11.20c; November, 11.02c; December, 11.70c; January, 11.75c; February, 11.90c; March, 12.05c; April, 12.17c; May, 12.30c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 13,000 brls; exports, 8,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat excited; very strong; cash 2@3c higher; options, 2@3c higher; receipts, 270,000 bu; exports, 48,000 bu; No. 2 spring, nominal; ungraded red, $1.03@1.17; No. 3 do, $1.13@1.15½; steamer No. 2 red, $1.15@1.15¾. No. 2 red, $1.15@1.15½; certificates, $1.16@1.18¾ delivered; No. 1 red, $1.17@1.17½; mixed winter, $1.14; No. 1 white, sales 1,5.0 bu at $1.25@1.26; ungraded white, $1.16@1.24; No. 2 white, sales 752,000 bu at $1.14@1.16¾, closing at $1.16; September, sales 1,624,000 bu at $1.13@1.17, closing at $1.16¾; October, sales 740,000 bu, at $1.14@1.17, closing at $1.17½; November, sales, 488,000 bu at $1.18@$1.19¾, closing at $1.19¾.

HAY—In good demand for choice; 75@70c.

HOPS—In fair demand; strongly held; Eastern, 44@46c; New York State, 42@45c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes quoted 9¾@10¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet but firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

RESIN—Quiet and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Higher and firm; 45@45½c.

EGGS—Western fresh firm for choice; 22@22½c.

LEATHER—Good demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 21@25c.

WOOL—In fair demand; firmly held; domestic fleece, 32@40c; pulled, 18@45c; unwashed, 12@34c; Texas, 14@45c.

BUTTER—Dull and weak at 14@24c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

METALS—Manufactured copper dull and unchanged; Lake, 18½c; ingot lake, 18½@18¾c. Pig-iron quiet but firm; Scotch, $23.00@26.50; American, $22.00@25.50; Russia sheeting, 11½@12c. Nails—Cut, $3.40; clinch, 5@6c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—FLOUR—Fair demand, but at lower rates; high grades, $5.00@5.75.

GRAIN—Corn higher; mixed, $1.0.; white, $1.06@1.10. Oats—New Texas easier at 50@53c; Western steady at 66c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $4.35.

HAY—In good demand; prime, $27.50; choice $29.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand but at lower rates; $21.00@21.50. Lard scarce and firm; refined tierce, 12½@13c; keg, $15.25. Bulk meats—Demand fair and prices higher; shoulders, 8½. Bacon strong; shoulders, 10½@10¾c; short clear, 13½@13¾c; clear, 14@15c. Hams—Sugar-cured scarce and firm; canvased, 18@18½c, as in size and brand.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged. Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 9½@10¾c. Sugar firmer; fair to fully fair, 7½@8½c; prime to choice, 8⅝@8¾c; yellow clarified, 8¾@9c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice unsettled, 4¾@6¾c; fair rebolled, 5½@5¾c; prime rebolled, 5¾@6c. Rice quiet but steady; Louisiana, 5¾@6¾c. BRAN—Steady, with a fair demand; 80c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.14¾@1.15¼; August, $1.14¾@1.15¼; September, $1.15@1.15¼; October, $1.16¼; November, $1.17¼ bid. Corn—Western higher; mixed, spot, 85@86c; August, 85½@86c; September, 84½@85c; October, 81@81½c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye steady at 65@70c.

HAY—Steady at $17.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $22.25@23.25. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 11c and 12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 12c; clear rib sides, 15½c. Hams, 18@19½c. Lard—Refined, 14c.

BUTTER—Quiet.

EGGS—Steady at 16c.

PETROLEUM—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar strong; A soft, 9½c. WHISKY—Quiet at $1.18.

FREIGHTS—Steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 247,282 bu; corn, 2,125 bu; oats, 1,700 bu; rye, 353 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 147,181 bu; corn, 1,756 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 102,65. bu; corn, 84,300 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher and fairly active; No. 2 red, 97¼@97½c cash; 98¼@98¾c August; $1.00 September; $1.01¾ October; $1.05¾ November; 89½c the year; No. 3 red, 94@95c; No. 4 do, 89@90c. Corn higher at 70½@77c cash; 76½c August; 74½@75c September; 71½c October; 69¼c November; 62½c the year. Oats higher for future at 35c cash, and very slow; 27¼@27½c August; 30½@31c the year. Rye dull; 58c. Barley—No market.

HAY—Dull at $4.80.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; jobbing, $21.50; dry salt meat firm and higher; shoulders, 7½c; short ribs, $12.50; short clear, 13½c. Bacon strong and higher; shoulders, $10.50@; short ribs, $12.50@12.62½; short clears, $13.75@14.00. Lard nominally higher at $12.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 83,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 28,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 130,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Afternoon Board—Wheat lower; 96¾c August; 98½c September; $1.00¾ October; 91½c November; 91c August. Corn lower; 76½c August; 74½c September; 71½c October; 69¼c year. Oats lower; 27½c August; 34½c the year.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 34,000 bu; shipments, 33,000 bu; active and firmer; No. 1 red, 89¼c bid cash; No. 2 red, 84c bid cash; 84½@84¾c August; 80¾c bid September; No. 3 red, 82c cash. Corn—Shipments, 7,000 bu; firm; No. 2 mixed, 71c cash; 70c August. Oats quiet; 34c bid cash; 36c bid August.

RYE—Firm; 126@13c.

EGGS—Steady; 14c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; steamer grain depot, $1.03@1.09; do elevator, $1.10; No. 2 red, August, $1.15@1.15¼; September, $1.15@1.15¾; October, $1.16@1.16¾; November, $1.17¼@1.18¼. Corn; not much activity in demand, but prices firm; options le higher; No. 3, 88@88½c; steamer, 89c; sail mixed, 89½@90c; sail mixed, August, 87@87½c; September, 85½@86c; October, 82½@82¾c; November, 81½@82c. Oats dull, depressed, and lower; No. 2 old white, 71c; No. 3 do, 72c; mixed, 69c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Lard firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Slugcish; barely steady.

EGGS—Quiet but firm.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,300 brls; wheat, 96,000 bu; corn, 8,800 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 2.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier and tame; No. 2 hard, nominal; No. 3, $1.31; August, $1.30½; September, 80¾c; October, $1.05½; No. 3, 83c. Corn firmer; scarce; No. 2 nominal at 77½c; rejected, 75c bid. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 63c; rejected 61c. Rye quiet and lower; No. 1, 56c; No. 2, 52c. Barley firmer; in good demand; No. 2 spring, 75c bid.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork $21.00 cash and August; $21.10 September. Lard—Prime steam, $12.25 cash and August; $12.40 September.

HOGS—Lower; $5.35@5.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; barley, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,500 brls; wheat, 850 bu; barley, 570 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.—COTTON—Quiet at 12¼c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.00@1.02 spot; $1.01¼ bid August; $1.03@1.03¼ September; $1.04@1.04¾ October; $1.04¼ bid the year. Corn nominal; No. 2 mixed, 76½c spot; 77@77¼ August; 79@79½c September; 78½c bid October; 73½ @73½c November; 65½@65¾c the year. Oats irregular; No. 2 mixed, 45@46c. Rye firmer; 71c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, but firm; $21.50. Lard stronger; $12.25. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 9¾c; bulk clear rib, 13c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 10½c; clear rib, 14; clear, 14½c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower at $1.14; combination sales of finished goods, 85 brls, on the basis of $1.14.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—FLOUR—No improvement in prices.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; steamer mixed and yellow, 89@92c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 69@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $22.25@22.50. Beef in fair demand. Lard quiet at $13.00@13.25.

BUTTER—Dull.

CHEESE—Steady.

EGGS—Firm; 18@21c.

HIDES—Good demand at full prices: Western dry, 17@18½c.

TALLOW—Steady; 8¼@8½c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 brls, 4,400 sacks; corn, 8,500 bu; wheat, 30,000 bu; oats, 7,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 275 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 2.—Noon Board—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; new No. 2 red spot, $1.05¾; August, $1.05¾; September, $1.05¾; October, $1.06; year, $1.05. Corn steady; high mixed, 81c; No. 2 spot, 80c; September, 79c; year, 69½c.

Closed—Wheat higher and firm; No. 2 red spot, new, $1.06; August, $1.05¾; September, $1.06; October, $1.06¾; year, $1.05. Corn firmer; No. 2 spot, 80c asked, 79½c bid; August, 81½c; year, 69½c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 112,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, none.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—COTTON—Quiet, but firm.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, new, 95@95c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 white, 87@92c; No. 2 mixed, 80c. Oats quiet but steady; new No. 2, 40@42c.

PROVISIONS—Demand fair and market firm. Meas advanced 5c. Balance nominally unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 2.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 76½@76¾c; mixed, 76@76½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 66@66½c. Rye inactive and nominal; No. 2, 66@67c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,400 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 1,250 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 9,625 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; barley, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat nothing done; No. 1 white, old, $1.12½; new, $1.05; August, September, and October, $1.04; year, $1.13; No. 2 red, $1.04½; No. 2 white, old, $1.07; new, $1.01. Receipts, 29,350 bu; shipments, 10,000 bu.

MARINE NEWS.

A Very Active Demand Yesterday for All Kinds of Grain-Carriers.

Nearly All the Room Taken Being for the Upper Canadian Ports.

Shipments of Iron-Ore—Kingston Grain Shortage Items—Death of a Former Chicago Tug-Owner.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Sailings.

Lake Freights.

The demand yesterday by grain-shippers for vessel-room was very active, especially after the close of 'Change. Before the close shippers held off hoping to force concession from carriers, but the latter were firm in their demand for the prevailing rates—3 cents a bushel on wheat and 2¾ cents on corn to Buffalo, 5½ cents on wheat to Kingston, 2 cents on corn to Collingwood and Midland, and 1¾ cents on corn at Sarnia. The inquiry for vessel-room to upper Canadian ports was exceedingly good, the supply of vessels hardly equaling the demand. The demand for carriers to Kingston far exceed the supply of carriers, not that carriers suitable to that trade were not in port, but their owners decline to charter to that port, fearing to be robbed after they arrived there. Vesselmen wore bright faces yesterday, the demand for carriers greatly encouraging the hope that "good times" are at last in sight. If the grain receipts by railroad continue to increase there is no reason why freights should not improve 1@2 cents a bushel in the next fortnight. Yesterday's engagements comprised the following vessels:

THE DELLS.

Romantic Experiences of a Chicago Reporter in Wisconsin.

He Visits Several Points of Interest, and Discovers a Solemn Hush.

"The Hoarse Music of Rushing Waters" Also Falls upon His Tiny Ear.

A Region of Wonderful Natural Beauty and Picturesque Scenery.

"Luncheon Hall," "Witches' Gulch," "Diamond Grotto," and Other Places Worth Visiting.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KILBOURN CITY, Wis., July 31.—Having resolved to spend the Sabbath among the beautiful dells of the Wisconsin River, I left Devil's Lake Saturday noon, and after a dull trip, with "lay-overs" at Madison and Portage, I arrived in this village about 8 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Finch, proprietor of the Finch House, the only hotel in the town, kindly gave me a pleasant room in his own cottage, so I have been quartered well during my stay here. After supper I took a stroll about the village, but found little to interest myself or any one else. The candy store of the originator of "taffy on a stick" was shown to me, and I was informed that the sweetmeat which has furnished a slang term that is known and recognized all over the country was made here in large quantities and shipped to all points. Learning that the steamer "Alexander Mitchell" would make a moonlight excursion through the dells, I went down to the floating wharf near the large suspension bridge, making my descent upon a rickety and precipitous stairway. This river is so treacherous that everything on its bosom floats. The boat-houses are moored to huge rings in the rocks and float on barrels, while the wharves are likewise tied up. In the spring of 1880 the water rose thirty-six feet higher than it is at present, and did great damage. Almost every Spring the water tears away stairways, trees, etc., and when the summer season begins a good deal of repairing is to be done. The Wisconsin River is over 500 miles in length. It rises in a little lake far north of here, and empties into the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien. The portion of the river

KNOWN AS THE DELLS

is about seven miles in length and extends three miles below and four miles above the village. The portion above the village contains the finest scenery and is the only portion traveled. Below the village the river is dammed and good water power is furnished.

There are three little steamers running on the river—the Alexander Mitchell, Eolah, and a large new steamer which is to be called the Dell Queen, after a steamer of that name that was washed away and destroyed in a flood some time ago. The St. Paul Road extends west of the town, and the river at the point is spanned by a suspension bridge at a hight of sixty feet. This bridge has a carriage road and a pedestrians' way under the railroad tracks. The sight of a freight-train moving slowly across the space at such a hight last evening in the moonlight was really a pretty one. Quite a crowd had boarded the little steamer before the start was made. I sat on the upper deck directly behind a large locomotive headlight, which made a bright path before us, and had a good view of the scenery. The night was clear and the moon was bright, but it was very chilly. A friend who was with me asked me where my overcoat was, and I told him I had left it with an uncle of mine in Milwaukee. He smiled and said, "Oh, I understand"; but I failed to see what he understood. The fantastically-formed rocks rising on either side of the stream looked weird and grotesque in the moonlight, but the solemn hush which hung about us and lent the requisit solemnity of the scene was suddenly broken by a couple of Italians, armed with violin and harp, striking up "When the Leaves Begin to Fall." Every pleasure steamer I have been on since that fiendish ditty was composed has carried a band of Italians, who never failed to play it, and I am beginning to wish that either the leaves would fall or the musicians drop. We followed the tortuous windings of the river for some distance, and then the steamer swung slowly about and started back with us. As we reapproached the narrows I discovered what appeared to be a man swimming across the river in front of us. Several others discovered the object at the same time and cried out to it, but it traveled so swiftly that it just escaped our bow. Some declared it to be a turtle, while others averred that it was a woodchuck, but I am of the firm opinion that it was a devil-fish. I have been looking for a foundation upon which to construct a summer-resort lie about a devil-fish, but my theory was laughed at last evening and I will not carry out my intentions. Our return trip was not an eventful one, and we were landed in good shape about 10 o'clock, though the dancers on board did not wish to close so early. I was glad to reach a place where I could warm up again, and I hied myself to my downy couch without delay, after warming myself over a kerosene lamp.

Yesterday morning as I opened my door to leave my cottage I saw in front of me

A FAMILIAR FIGURE,

and recognized in it that of Mr. Albert Hayden, of Chicago. He is a great fisherman, and can give Ike Walton points and beat him. Mr. Hayden and a friend caught the finest string of fish Saturday that has been seen in this section of country in some time in Mirror Lake, a pretty sheet of water about three miles from here. He was going down yesterday morning and have the catch photographed before packing and shipping to Chicago, and I accompanied him. The string was really beautiful one, containing sixty-four large fish, mostly bass, and one of the bass weighed over five pounds. The photographer secured a good negative, and Mr. Hayden's feat in the piscatorial line will go down to posterity. Photography is a great thing here, and everything is photographed. Near the Finch House the photographer, Mr. Bennett, who is one of a family of ten brothers residing here, has a gallery and a stock of 40,000 stereoscopic views of scenes in the Dells, etc. Mr. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, took an interest in Bennett some years ago, and fitted out a gallery for him. He is on hand on all occasions and takes an instantaneous photograph of every steamer that leaves the dock. Then he goes among the passengers and takes their orders for copies of the photograph, agreeing to send them to any address, and his order-book usually fills up very fast. He chases excursion parties through the Dells and takes romantic groups of gay picnickers by the hundred. Yesterday an excursion party was here from Madison and he was kept busy. This is the greatest country up here for dust—that is, dust that you find in the roads. To look at all respectable a man has to be "shined up" at least three or four times a day, as no shine can be preserved any length of time unless one has the photographer perpetuate it by the instantaneous process. The trouble is there are no bootblacks to be found, and a gang of Chicago gamins could reap a rich harvest here.

I resolved to do the Dells thoroughly yesterday, and in the morning I secured a guide named Clarence C. Bennett, one of the numerous brothers, and started out. Bennett proved to be an intelligent young man, a good oarsman, and knew the Dells by heart. He understands his business thoroughly, and tourists through the Dells should inquire for him when they come up here. The day was cloudy and threatening when we started out, and a brisk east wind was blowing. My guide took his row-boat in tow of the steamer, and we remained on the steamer until Cold Water Cañon was reached. Here the steamer deposited her passengers and started back to the village for the Madison excursionists that were expected to arrive. We got out on the treacherous-looking floating wharf, tied up our boat, and started in with the crowd to explore what is considered

THE PRINCIPAL POINT OF SCENIC INTEREST

in the Dells. The entrance to the cañon is on the west bank of the river, and has the appearance of a wide break in the wall of rocks which shuts in the river. A board walk leads into it, running through a wide passageway between the two rocky bluffs, and by following this to the left for some distance we came upon a large, arbor-like opening, in the centre of which stood refreshment rooms, and seductive lunch signs peered at us from every tree trunk. Not caring for any eatables we pushed in and entered the narrow but by no means straight path that led into the heart of the bluff. The rocky formation in the passageway is curious indeed. The walls, with their convolutions and fantastic, waffle-like indentations, looked as though it brought close together they would fit into one another. Bright green moss clung to the rocks and water trickled down from crevices in the walls forming a sluggish little creek beneath the boards that we were walking upon. The atmosphere was cold and damp, though the day was warm, but my guide informed me that on the hottest days in summer the place was just as cool, while in winter it appeared warmer than the outer air. Occasionally we would come upon the name of some individual carved in or painted on the rocks, and these names I saw all through the Dells, some in the most out of the way and inaccessible spots, but I did not see a single advertisement among them, and my guide informed me that any advertiser who attempted to deface the rocks would be hung, drawn, and quartered by an enraged populace. Carefully picking our way along, we came to a very narrow opening, which I was told was known as "Pat Man's Misery." As I am built somewhat on the plan of a shoestring I had little trouble in getting through, but a Minnesotian of large avoirdupois who followed me had some trouble in making the riffle. When he did get through he looked like a pressed fern—and that reminds me that the ladies go crazy over the beautiful ferns to be found here, and carry with them books and presses in which to imprison the delicate plant. Farther on we came upon "Whirlpool Chamber," a basin-like indentation in the lower part of the rocky wall, which looks as though it might have been hollowed out by a powerful whirlpool. We passed on and entered what is known as "the Devil's Jug." It is a large hollow in the rocky walls which forms a jug-shaped chamber, and during the ton is a cork in the shape of a clump of green shrubbery. As I looked this over I could not but think of ex-Commissioner Waller's remark about this formation when I met him at Devil's Lake the other day. He has recently visited this place, and said he thought if some German had been living in Chicago he could make a fortune out of it by transforming it into a beer-hall. The green trees which the Germans loved so dearly were at the top, and the atmosphere was like that of one of our own lake zephyrs, brought as a blood tonic for you. He was right, and I had begun to locate the lunch-counter and the wooden tables when my guide interrupted me and hurried me on. The scenery through the rest of the cañon was a repetition of that we had seen, and it need not be described.

After what seem ill we cared to see we made our way back to the boat and began our journey up to the head of the dells. I do not think very much of a row-boat, not possessing sea-legs, and I sat very still until I saw that there was a practiced hand at the oar. I had brought with me a couple of champagne corks in case of emergency, but found no occasion to draw them. The water of the river has a peculiar reddish tinge, imparted to it by the soil, but it is perfectly clean, and runs upon a hard, rocky bed. It is said to be excellent water for bathing purposes. As we pulled slowly along under the shadow of the huge rocks they appeared much larger to me than when I saw them from the steamer. The high walls are formed of sandstone, some hard and some soft, and it is supposed that at one time the river cut its channel through them, hewing out the curious formations in its course. The "Old Well," which we came to first, derives its name from its remarkable resemblance to a well, and "Ruffle Rock" is so named because the ledges are marked with ruffle-like convolutions. The water is very deep along the rocks, and as the walls recede and footholds are few and far between poor swimmers would stand but little show for their lives if spilled in the drink. There are two or three currents in the river, going in opposite directions, and these form little eddies and whirlpools which make rowing no child's play. The numerous sand-bars are shifting continually, and the boatmen are obliged to make frequent trips in order to keep afloat.

Suddenly we heard ahead of us

THE SHARP REPORTS OF A REVOLVER,

and, as I had heard that there were rapids in the river, I asked my guide if the parties above us were shooting the rapids. He said they were not, and pulled the boat up to a rocky ledge to get a drink of water from a spring that bubbled up from a crevice. "There's a skunk about here," he said, as he jumped back into the boat, "don't you smell him?" His practiced nostril I confessed, had the best of me, as I could not detect any unusual odor. As we pushed away from the rock we saw crowded under a projecting ledge what appeared to be a ball of white and black. He said that it was the skunk, and that the marksmen we had heard had killed it. Soon we came upon an island called Steamboat Rock—a mass of sandstone capped by a clump of trees which arose on the east side of the river. There was a boat passage back of it, my guide said, and we would go through it on our way down. I noticed a delicate blue flower springing from the rocks, and, on asking what it was, was informed that it was a harebell, a flower which appeared partial to the rocks, and blossomed from then on after the fall frosts. As we rounded a bend I saw lying on a ledge of rock just above the water what appeared to me to be a snake. Feeling a trifle nervous, I called my guide's attention to it, and he relieved me wonderfully by saying that he also saw the snake. As our turn was made, and we came out into a broad, lake-like portion of the river called "Arch Cove," where the line of bluffs abruptly ended and were replaced by lowlands. I am informed that these are flooded when the water is high, and that the farms on them are frequently under water. If these farms were owned by Chicago men they would make up their losses by scheduling the property and going on bonds during the time it was submerged.

I was informed by my guide that the bluffs on the west side of the river continued on for some ways, and that if I would consent to get out and walk across the country a ways I could view "Standing Rock," a curiosity seldom visited by outsiders. As the country appeared more inviting than the water, I told him to go ahead, and he pulled up to the bank and tied his boat to the trunk of a fallen tree. A little climb brought us up to level country, and after pushing our way through a dense jungle of smart-weed we came across a quantity of flotsam and jetsam in the shape of old planks, which my guide said had been thrown up there during high water. We crossed a hay-field which we happened to meet with, and then struck a bonanza in the shape of a wagon-road, which we followed for some distance. I was getting a bit tired of the tramp when Bennett turned abruptly to the left and started through the reeds. Suddenly he came to a halt, and said we had struck a marsh. I felt the wet mud crawl slowly up my pants-leg, and told him I guessed he had called the turn. He said it was not called "the turn," but we had better turn though, so we retraced our footsteps, or as many of them as we could find, and reached the boat again. The rock we started out to see, I learned subsequently from a stereoscopic view, was a fifty-foot pillar of sandstone surmounted by a stone tablet twenty by thirty feet. As we pulled across the cove toward the opposit shore my guide informed me, while trying to see how near he could come to the sandbar without hitting it, that the trees that grow on the bluffs were the Norway and white pine, cedar, hemlock, birch, maple, and oak. Just then we struck the bar and had to shove off. I cannot see why the inhabitants of Kilbourn City do not employ a barkeeper to warn people away from these dangerous places. As we struck the other shore we had a distant view of "Standing Rock" and its companions—"Viser Ledge" and "Luncheon Hall," also the "Hornets' Nest," which is a large rock in the shape of a mottled cone resting upon a spur of rock.

The point at which we landed was the opening of "Witches' Gulch," which is next to the cañon in scenic beauty. The river was very low at this landing, and the sand bottom was formed like the rocks above. The steamers are not able to make the landing here at all times, and yesterday they sent their passengers over a bluff to the gulch from a landing further down the river. As we got out of the boat it began to sprinkle, but we donned our rubber clothing and

SAILED UP THE GULCH.

The gulch differs somewhat from the cañon in that the approach to the narrow part is wider and more like a wooded glen. A little brook purls along it toward the river, and the walks are on either side of this. A short ways up we came upon "Diamond Grotto"—a little stalactite room under a ledge of rock. Above us on the rocky wall a hand-pointed arrow attached to a tree indicated to us a perfectly-formed human face in the wall. This is known as "Witch's Face," but it was not discovered until after the cañon had been named. The entrance to the narrow portion of the gulch is very beautiful, and the rocky formations in the narrow passage are nearly all circular. As we moved on the hoarse voice of rushing waters was brought to my ears, and it grew more distinct as we kept on. Suddenly we found ourselves in a dimly-lighted chamber known as "the Phantom Chamber," at the further end of which boiled and seethed the waters of a little waterfall coming from above. The sides of the rocky basin which received this water were carved with many names and dates, though how they came there I cannot imagine. In the Chamber was another little natural spring, and the water was cool and refreshing. The waterfall came from a brook two miles up the cliff, which had worn its way through the sandstone and made its way into the river through the brook in the glen.

Mounting a flight of steps at the side of the waterfall we came into another narrow passageway, and following this up we soon found ourselves in a large glen, in which there was an eating-house, a dancing-platform, and a croquet-ground. It was a relief to get out of the chilly air of the gulch, and, as our tramp had made us hungry, we partook of a dinner, the equal of which I did not think could be prepared in such an out-of-the-way place. After satisfying our appetites we strolled back to the boat and started for the village. The rain still continued and it bid fair to be a wet afternoon. My guide told me we could go down much faster than we came up, as the current was with him, and we made the five miles in an hour and a half, including stops at places of interest. A little way down the river we saw a party of four young men sitting on a bank trying to mend a broken oar, and we voted them in hard luck. "Eagle's Nest," a rock said to have been used as a nest by eagles, was one of the points I missed seeing as we came up. A curious formation on some of the rocks is a sort of rope molding, which is very perfect and regular. At the cañon landing we saw all three of the steamboats disgorging the Madison excursionists, who were getting very wet, and as we passed and landing we caught the wave caused by the steamers and were rocked about considerably, much to my discomfort and my guide's amusement.

As none of the points of interest below the cañon had been pointed out to me I began to watch closely all we were passing. The bone dress run in front of an irregular seam in the rock, and I was asked to listen and see if I did not hear the sound of distant falling water. My ears were not acute enough, and I failed to appreciate "Bumble-Bee Falls." In a crevice at the side of the seam was an impudent looking little frog who looked me all over with a bad eye, as if to ask me what business I had near his premises. We disembarked to look over "Rood's Glen," which is something like the cañon and gulf on a smaller scale. It is said that the fantastic ice figures in this glen or crater are the result of a party of people who in the circuit of the "Steamboat Rock" island. It rests upon beautifully formed rocks that resemble cornice work very much. Further on and above us we saw "Camellia Cave," an opening in the wall which receives light from above, and which contains a peculiar kind of moss that shines with a phosphoresent light which is quite weird and ghostly after dark. An archway further on is named "Bass Cove," probably because some one was lucky in bass fishing there some day. Running up on a sand-bank we got out and climbed over to view "Artists' Glen," which is a very pretty spot, green with foliage and cool and pleasant. Just below here what is known as the "Narrows" begins, and the narrowest point is fifty-two feet from wall to wall. "Sliding Rock," which looks as though the ledges of which it is made up were sliding into the river, is the first point, and "Notch Rock" is the next. This latter used to be

DREADED BY RAFTSMEN,

as it often caught and shattered lumber rafts on their way down the river. "Rattlesnake Rock," which is so named, probably, because no rattlesnakes have ever been seen in this vicinity, is next, and a sheltered glen near by is called "Blackhawk's Cave," the story being that the Indian Chieftain used that once as a hiding-place to escape his enemies. "Bridge Rock" is so called because it marks the site of a bridge which spanned the river, and which was washed away some time ago by a flood. A turn in the river here is called "The Devil's Elbow." His satanic majesty appears to be quite a favorit through Wisconsin, as many of her beauties of nature are named after him. "Skylight Cave" is another nook in the rocks, the name of which explains itself. We rowed into it, and had a first-class view of the skylight, as it was very prominent, even in the darkness which enveloped the cave. A sharp, projecting point near by is called "Sturgeon Rock," and the "Navy Yard" designates a line of rocks which have very much the appearance of the hulls of vessels. There are scores of them, so they could not have been named for the United States Navy. "Eaton's Grotto," another pretty nook, is named for Mr. Eaton, the foreman of the Dells Paper Mill, and he said that it was the skunk, and that the marksmen we had heard had killed it. Soon we came upon an island called Steamboat Rock—a mass of sandstone capped by a clump of trees which arose on the east side of the river. There was a boat passage back of it, my guide said, and we would go through it on our way down. I noticed a delicate blue flower springing from the rocks, and, on asking what it was, was informed that it was a harebell, a flower which appeared partial to the rocks, and blossomed from then soon after the fall frosts. As we rounded a bend I saw lying on a ledge of rock just above the water what appeared to me to be a snake. Feeling a trifle nervous, I called my guide's attention to it, and he relieved me wonderfully by saying that he also saw the snake. As our turn was made, and we came out into a broad, lake-like portion of the river called "Arch Cove," where the line of bluffs abruptly ended and were replaced by lowlands. I am informed that these are flooded when the water is high, and that the farms on them are frequently under water. If these farms were owned by Chicago men they would make up their losses by scheduling the property and going on bonds during the time it was submerged.

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who have registered at the Finch House are Mr. and Mrs. Farlin Q. Ball, Mrs. Javan Buskirk, Mrs. C. L. Goodridge, Miss Belle Goodridge, T. R. Burch, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis, W. A. Hutchinson, E. B. Meredith, B. F. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Waller, Miss Susie George, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Warner, Miss Annie E. Collins, H. J. Connor, Bert Carpenter, E. Bersback, J. L. Holbrook, C. H. Richmond, Albert Hayden, C. W. Kelley, the Misses Jennie and Priscilla Owen, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. F. Forster, Charles Catahan, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hooker, E. B. Hudson, C. W. Wooster and daughter, H. E. De Camp, and J. H. Barstow.

BIFF.

Something Queer About It.

Milwaukee Sun.

There is one church in La Crosse, the German Lutheran, that has been struck so many times by lightning that whenever a sharp thunder clap is heard the people all look towards that particular church spire. Nobody knows what is the reason that church should have to catch all the lightning, but the frequency with which it is struck has played hob with the old saying that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. Once the lightning struck the church and the bolt glanced across the street and knocked the barn in which the pastor of the church kept his horse into a cocked hat, and then started for the house, but stopped before it got there and crawled into a hole. The mielster was pretty badly frightened, and now when a storm comes up he gets as far from the church as his duties will permit. There is something queer about it

RISDON MOORE.

The Slavery-Struggle in Illinois of 1823-'24.

The Sketch of Gov. Coles, and the history of the great Slavery contest in Illinois in 1823-'24, by Mr. E. B. Washburne, published some months since by Jansen, McClurg & Co., of this city, has brought to light many incidents well-nigh buried in oblivion. Among the men who fought out that great battle of Freedom in the "Convention-Legislature" of this State in the session of 1822-'23 was Risdon Moore, of St. Clair County. He was a man of high character and intelligence, and of the most pronounced convictions on the subject of Slavery. Mr. Moore was a native of Delaware, but in early life removed to North Carolina, and later settled in Georgia, where he resided for twenty-two years, and was for several years a member of the Georgia Legislature. Though he became a slave-holder, yet he had in his heart an abhorrence of the institution of Slavery. Though brought up as an Episcopalian, he left that church to join the Methodists, a denomination more marked in its hostility to Slavery, Like Gov. Coles, he determined he would not live a in Slave State and hold slaves, and in 1812 he moved to St. Clair County, in this State. His removal from Georgia was probably hastened by a circumstance which at this day can hardly be credited. An indictment was found against him for having told a negro that he would be *free in Heaven*. Risdon M. Moore, a grandson of Risdon Moore, now a prominent citizen at San Antonio, Tex., has written an interesting letter to Mr. Washburne in regard to his grandfather, and in respect of some events of his time connected with that supreme struggle. We are permitted to publish this letter, which throws some new light on the character of that contest, and which, we are sure, will be read with pleasure by all interested in the history of our State:

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 27, 1882.—*The Hon E. B. Washburne., Chicago, Ill.*—SIR: Pardon a few lines to you from an entire stranger on your "Sketch of Edward Coles." I say "an entire stranger," and will not feel so after reading the work referred to, as I am a grandson of Risdon Moore, the first to sign that "first successful protest against the Slave-Power in this country," as you term it. My brother-in-law, C. S. Moore, of Lebanon, Ill. I am not only a grandson, but I deem myself fortunate in falling heir to his name, as my name is Risdon also. Your work is a noble tribute to the noble band of men as ever lived. "There were heroes before Agamemnon; but they had no poet, and they died." Gov. Coles and that Anti-Slavery minority in that Legislature of Illinois in 1822-'23 deserve to live in history as the vanguard of the grand phalanx of Liberty. A heedless world had placed its careless foot upon their nameless graves long ere I came into existence, and I never saw or ever seeing my grandfather, yet I feel that his influence has made me what I am.

I regret not knowing of your labor, as I could have thrown a little more light on the record of my grandfather at least. Like Gov. Coles, he left the South to free his slaves; but, before doing so, he had been indicted in Hancock County, Ga., for telling a poor persecuted negro in a class-meeting that he would be *free in heaven;* and he would have been convicted had he not had influential friends. So much for the spirit of slavery in that day—1810.

Again my grandfather was sued by a Pro-Slavery son-in-law for one of his late slaves, while on his death-bed. My uncle claimed that my grandfather had given him a young man by the name of Demps. This my grandfather denied, and requested my father to defend Demps in court, if it took his entire estate. The suit lasted through several years in Belleville, and is linked with my earliest recollections. It was closed by Demps being declared free in about 1831 or '32. I was born in February, 1827.

You are correct in representing that this was the fiercest conflict ever waged in behalf of Freedom. Families were severed then that were never reunited, and never will be. Even when re-entered that canvass with a spirit never imitated by other women in any other cause. My grandmother, my mother's mother, whose first husband had been one of George Rogers Clark's Lieutenants, who had taken that country and had settled there as early as 1779, rode from a voting place in St. Clair County to one in Madison County, twenty-five miles away, to influence a few votes on that election-day.

Another incident will further illustrate the intense excitement then: The Pro-Slavery party had the counting of the vote in St. Clair. They were at Lebanon was Anti-Convention, and they attempted to keep it back to prevent its count. A few resolute young men—among whom was my father—determined to compel the party who had charge of the ballot them to take it to Belleville in time to be counted. He took to the woods, and they after him with guns. After a chase of a day or so, I think it was, the ballot-box was delivered by them to Belleville, but not in time to have it counted legally. The Clerk was aP ro-Slavery man who was to receive and count the votes. He had barred his door. The leader of my father's crowd—James Brandby, whom I knew well—and my father took a heavy rail and stove in the door. Then with ready rifles they made the Clerk count and enter up the Lebanon vote.

Yours truly, RISDON M. MOORE.

Mr. Moore is right when he says that the Anti-Slavery minority in the Legislature of 1822-'23 "deserve to live in history as the vanguard of this grand phalanx of Liberty." Mr. Washburne, in his book, has given the names of those men, accompanied with brief sketches. In the interest of history, and in justice to their memories, we publish their names and the counties they represented:

REPRESENTATIVES:

Risdon Moore and Jacob Ogle, St. Clair County.
Curtiss Blakeman and George Churchill, Madison County.
Abraham Cairnes, Lawrence County.
David McGahey, Crawford County.
Thomas Mather and Raphael Widen, Randolph County.
J. A. Pugh, Bond County.
Gilbert T. Bell, Edwards County.
James Sims, Sangamon County.
William Lowery, Clark and Edgar Counties.

SENATORS.

Stephen Stillman, Sangamon County.
Andrew Bankson, Washington County.
Daniel Parker, Crawford, Clark, and Edgar Counties.
William Kinkaid, Wayne and Lawrence Counties.
George Caldwell, Greene and Morgan Counties.
Robert Frazier, Edwards County.

Speaking of these noble men, Mr. Washburne says, in his Sketch of Gov. Coles:

I wish it were in my power to do something to rescue from oblivion the names of these noble and true men in that Legislature who fought out the battle against the introduction of slavery into the State, and whose labors and influence contributed so much to save our Commonwealth from one of the most appalling calamities ever visited upon a people. They were men of no particular distinction in their day and generation; and there was not a man among them of any great prominence, or distinguished by talent or eloquence. But they had great convictions and true courage; and, during all the long and fearful conflict, it could be said of them:

No dangers daunted and no labors tired.

Earnest as these men were, devoted and patriotic as they were, yet it is very evident that they "builded better than they knew." It would have seemed almost impossible at that day to comprehend the stupendous consequences which would have resulted from the success of the Slave party.

This generation will hardly believe that Risdon Moore and his colleague, George Churchill, after the adjournment of the Legislature and after their return to Madison County were burned in effigy in Troy, in that county, on account of their opposition to the call of the convention to make a Slave-State Constitution. The Rev. Jesse Renfro, a venerable clergyman now residing at Troy, was present and witnessed the spectacle of the two men burning in effigy.

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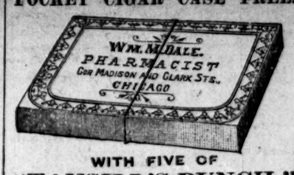

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